The Victoria Daily Times.

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CIVIC AFFAIRS!

Municipal Improvements that are Absolutely Necessary

To Make Victoria the Queen City of the Pacific.

As the time approaches for the selection of a Mayor and Council to manage our municipal affairs for the ensuing year, it will be wise for all those having a voice in the choice to consider well what improvements ought to be inaugurated and prosecuted during the term. There cannot be two opinions as to the desirability of improving and beautifying in many ways this very important and growing city, so that it may be attractive to visitors and pleasing to those who reside in it. This cannot be accomplished as quickly as progressive people wish by simply depending upon the current revenue, unless it were so increased as to be a heavier burden than most contributors would care to bear. We are aware that there are those who do not believe in the Corporation incurring any further debt than the very small one now held against the city; but this idea is not in accord with the well understood principles of equalization of taxation for benefits conferred. Is it right—is it justice—that the taxpayer of this decade should pay in full for permanent improvements, when those of the next will receive a large share of the benefits? Certainly not. It is but fair that those who obtain a part of the fire's warmth should carry the fagot a portion of the way. The following are some of the matters that ought to engage the attention of the new board, and if to be attended to at all there can be no harm in at once moving in that direction.

The most important scheme of all is the improvement of the city's sanitary condition. Next in interest is the increase and purification of the water supply. This investment would be self-sustaining at once, and in the course of a couple of years would yield a profit over interest and sinking fund. Streets and sidewalks should come in for more than usual consideration. On account of the constant and increased travel upon many of the main thoroughfares, they are worn out and require to be at once macadamized; while streets, in the suburbs, in justice to rate-payers, ought not be overlooked. At the same time a scheme for the planting of shade trees throughout the city is worthy of consideration. In this connection the laying out and making Beacon Hill Park attractive as a place of resort, would be found to be money well invested; the only expenditure made by the city to that end so far has been to enable a few people to sit down and contemplate what a great deal nature has done for it. If many a place of less pretentions than Victoria had so much given them by nature they would have shown their appreciation by the assistance of art.

The providing of a suitable lock up and police barracks will also force itself upon the citizens at no distant day.

A glance at the financial standing of the city of Victoria will demonstrate to the most timid that her debt is a mere bagatelle in proportion to her assets. The total sum of debentures held against the city is $182,500. To the credit of this account there is cash at the bank, in the shape of sinking fund, of $52,070, leaving a net indebtedness of $132,430, which is surely small seeing that the city water works alone could be sold for at least three times that sum, to say nothing about the City Hall site and buildings, as well as other property. The increase of the Corporation revenue, consequent upon the steady growth of the city, will warrant the borrowing of a sum of money to carry on sanitary work. There would not be any harm done if the Corporation were to go to the Legislature and ask to have the interest guaranteed for fifty years on a maximum loan of $500,000. If this were done there is no doubt but money could be bought at four per cent. interest, which would make the sum payable yearly in interest and sinking fund, $4,867 for every $100,000 borrowed, reckoning three per cent. compound interest on sinking fund. As the expenditure for sewerage would be gradual, it would be but lightly felt even on the present revenue, without taking into account the natural yearly increase under that head. In fairness the main trunk sewer of discharge ought to be borne by the city at large, but when it will have been brought to benefit, by itself or its branches, residents of any particular locality, then it would be just to all concerned to impose a special tax on parties so benefitted. It is asserted by those who have made the matter a study, that such a special tax would be less to individuals residing on the line of the sewers than what it costs them in the ordinary way, to keep their premises clean. Accepting this proposition as correct, and there is no reason to doubt but it is it will be seen that the actual burden on the revenue of the city would be but light, and would not necessitate the increase of the present rate.

In connection with the desired improvement of the city's water supply a sum say of $100,000 could be borrowed for 30 years, taking into consideration the first-class financial standing of the city—at say five per cent., which would form a yearly charge on the revenue of $7100. But as the returns from water rates can be very much increased by the extension of the services at a small outlay, by the time the loan will have been expended the increased receipts would cover the interest and sinking fund, so that the present city income would not be curtailed by such expenditure.

In view of the necessity of at once placing our main streets in a thorough state of repair, &c., it would be also wise to obtain a loan of say $50,000, which could be embodied in the water works loan, the interest and sinking fund of which would form an additional yearly charge of $3550. If streets, sidewalks, &c., were dealt with comprehensibly in this way, the necessities for large yearly outlays would be diminished for some time. Not only would the citizens of to-day experience the benefit at once, but nearly all the money would be disbursed among them, so that a double benefit would be felt. The sum at the disposal of the corporation yearly for public works can be safely put at $55,000, without counting on an evident increase as the city grows. This is an amount greater by $25,000 than the last year's Council had at their command, so that if the interest on the sums of $200,000 for main sewer, and $150,000 for water works and street improvements, were to remain a charge against the $55,000, it would reduce it by the sum of $20,454, leaving over $34,000 for yearly public works expenditure. As there is not the shadow of a doubt but that the increase in the collection of water rates would more than cover the interest and sinking fund on the $100,000—for water works purposes, the yearly charge on the revenue would be reduced from $20,424, to $13,324, a sum but little over what was paid out of this year's revenue for the purchase of the Electric Light plant. By the foregoing it will be seen that the most cautious and conservative need not be alarmed as to the increase of taxation, as these schemes can be carried out without any advance in the rates. At the same time the citizens have a right to expect that the revenue will yearly increase in a ratio with the improvement and growth of Victoria. During the last decade its revenue has increased from $57,000, in 1876 to $86,000, in 1880, and for the year closing it has advanced to over $120,000. Outside of the increase imposed on real estate, the most marked has been the revenue derived from water rates, which in 1880 was $20,000, but for 1885 it will be $35,000, with the future outlook of a decided further increase of a considerable sum.

Victoria being the capital of the Province, and the point where the greatest amount of capital is concentrated, it behooves her citizens to put their shoulders to the wheel of progress, so that she may take the place designed for her by nature, viz. The most desirable city of resort on the North Pacific; and when that wished for time shall have arrived it will bring with it a substantial return for necessary expenditures.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Estimate of Revenue and Receipts of the Province of British Columbia for the Financial year ending 30th June, 1886.

HEADS OF RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.
Dominion of Canada, annual payment of Interest@5 per cent	$ 29,151 05
Dominion of Canada, annual payment of Subsidy to Government and Legislature	35,000 00
Dominion of Canada, annual payment of Grant per capita	48,000 00
Dominion of Canada, annual payment for lands conveyed in trust	100,000 00
Land Sales	200,000 00
Land Revenue	5,000 00
Rents, exclusive of Land	1,300 00
Rents, Ferries	1,200 00
Rents, Timber Leases	10,000 00
Free Miners' Certificates	10,000 00
Mining Receipts, general	10,000 00
Licenses	25,000 00
Fines, Forfeitures and Fees	5,000 00
Sale of Government property	300 00
Reimbursements in aid	1,500 00
Miscellaneous receipts	1,000 00
Marriage Licenses	[illegible]
Road Tolls	10,000 00
Arrears of Real Estate Tax, 1 per cent 1865, 1866	50 00
Provincial Revenue Tax	70,000 00
Real Property Tax	20,000 00
Personal Property Tax	17,000 00
Income Tax	1,500 00
Wild Land Tax	10,000 00
Printing Office Receipts	1,500 00
Law Stamps	3,500 00
Registry Fees	12,000 00
Immigration Refunds	100 00
Interest	1,000 00
Survey Fees	700 00
Asylum for the Insane	300 00
Interest on Investments of Sinking Fund	5,500 00
Forest Revenue	1,000 00
Tax Sale Deeds	100 00
Supreme Court Fees	1,300 00
Real Estate Tax Redemption	100 00
Revenue Service Refunds	100 00
Sale of Consolidated Statutes	50 00
	699,151 05
Estimated Surplus	70,000 00
	$769,151 05

Summary of the Estimated Expenditure of the Fiscal Year Ending 30th June, 1886:

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
Public Debt	$ 66,243 00
Civil Government (Salaries)	59,960 00
Administration of Justice (Salaries)	65,218 00
Legislation	35,100 00
Public Institutions (Maintenance)	12,850 00
Hospitals and Charities	21,250 00
Administration of Justice (other than Salaries)	42,900 00
Education	[illegible]
Transport	3,000 00
Rent	48 50
	5,500 00
Revenue Services	[illegible]
Public Works	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	37,325 00
	$ 725,149 50

THE RELIANCE.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 31.—The steamer Reliance arrived down at ten o'clock last night, and will go on the ways for repairs. A heavy white frost during last night; minimum thermometer 24. To-day is bright sunshine, with glass one degree above freezing point.

Our Own Country.

Traveling 50 Years Ago—How this Province was Reached from the East.

First Discovery of Coal—Early Reminiscences—Hudsons Bay Co.'s Officials.

Exports of Coal from Esquimalt New Industries—The Great Mainland of B. C.

(*Contributed to The Victoria Times, by* MR. W. F. TOLMIE.)

Complying with your request, I jot down remarks and reminiscences for your New Year's issue in this, to British North America, the memorable year (1885), when, ahead of contract time the transcontinental railway has been completed and traveled over; vastly to the credit of the people and rulers of the Dominion, who, now that the road is made, will surely not fail to exercise at least equal energy and enterprise in making abundant use of it for commercial purposes, etc. The value of this ironway to the United Kingdom and to its Asiatic dependencies and commercial connections is just beginning to be generally appreciated, at its real worth.

TRAVELING AND TRANSPORT SOME FIFTY-THREE YEARS AGO

was all over the English-speaking Pacific slope, a very different matter to what it is now. On land it was managed with saddle and pack horses, on rivers with Indian canoes and light clinker built *batteaux* suitable for portaging (These were made at Colville, W. T., of yellow pine, pinus ponderosa). When wheat had to be transported in quantity, larger and heavier boats termed barges, and built by shipcarpenters, were used. By sea, sailing vessels were alone available, and tedious indeed were the delays from calms and foul winds, besides, in winter and spring frequent danger in making a port. Comparatively safe as the entrance of Fuca Straits always has been, and safer still as it will yet be, when fully supplied at its ocean front, with additional lights and steam-whistles, sailing ships could not of old attempt it, in thick weather, with a southeaster blowing out. In October, 1834, the H. B. Co.'s brig Dryad bound south from Fort Simpson to Vancouver depot, and having many passengers on board, was to have landed them at Nisqually, but, not venturing on Fuca Straits, crossed the Columbia bar as soon as the weather suited. Amongst these passengers was the much respected A. C. Anderson, lately "gone from our midst." As far as Hudsons Bay men were concerned (and then, they were almost

THE ONLY WHITES IN THE COUNTRY,

a great change for the better was brought about in the year 1836, when the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Beaver made periodical trips between the northern coast and Nisqually, altho sailing ships still visited Langley for her large exports of wheat and salt salmon, and the "English ship" went sometimes to Fort Simpson, whilst awaiting arrival from the interior and the coast of the furs to be by her sent to London, generally each September.

FIRST DISCOVERY OF COAL.

In consequence of unremitting endeavor through the agency of Indian hunters, trappers and fur traders, while under Donald Manson, I was fur trader at Milbank Sound, in part of 1834 and all of '35, I was able, in the autumn of the latter year, to send to the Vancouver depot cases of good bituminous coal brought by Indians from Kliksuvi, V. I., near the subsequent site of Fort Rupert. This discovery must have been very welcome to Dr. Maclaughlin, then in charge of the far-reaching Western Department, as he looked to having a steam vessel on the coast the following year, all which was realized.

THE STEAMER BEAVER.

The steamer Beaver, fitted at Vancouver in 1836; with her machinery and boilers, had at first to carry a full complement of wood cutters and coal choppers, for the coal being on the surface had to be chopped up with small country made axes, for lack of better tools. The fuellers needed their arms handy, as certain tribes of the Kwakiol nation, from Johnston Strait, north to Cape Scott, up to that period and later, freebooters and kidnappers were much disposed to thievery and violence. Through good management, however, no bloodshed occurred, altho' very likely occasional well deserved knock downs tended to tutor the "savage" into the conviction that the whites were not to be played with.

After a time the Indians found it profitable to provide coal and wood fuel for the Beaver in advance, and when the steamer, by trading at the head of the long firths of our coast, had more nearly equalized the fighting power of the natives, and the civilizing influence of commerce, with the really and truly missionary efforts of the traders, had sufficiently operated intertribal feuds ceased, altho' family or individual quarrels lasted longer even to the shedding of blood. Among the great mails in early days to fur traders of the "olden" time, at Vancouver Depot, was the arrival of the semi-annual mails, one in spring, or early summer, via Cape Horn; and the other in autumn from Montreal and York Factory by birchbark canoes, Saskatchewan boats, snow shoes in spring and horse trail across the Rockies in autumn, and batteaux down the rapid Columbia, "the Achilles of rivers" as Winthrop here in 1863, in his interesting work the "canoe and saddle" termed it. By these mails came news from relatives in the "Lands of our sires," political items, the state of the fur market in Europe, and letters from friends in various parts of the fur countries.

REMINISCENCES.

My "*compagnon du voyage*" and brother *medicus* from London in Sept., 1832, in the old West India slow-coach barque "Ganymede," was Dr. Meredith Gairdner, four years my senior. His Scottish father, an M. D., claiming kin with the Colonel Gairdner, who fell at Prestonpans in 1745, and his Welsh mother.

I saw in Edinburgh, August, 1832, but when I returned thither in December, 1841, they both had passed on, and I could not even hear of them. Gairdner and I left the "Ganymede" in a canoe, May, 1833, from Astor a then greatly fallen from its high est te twenty years earlier. Arriving at Vancouver about 2 or 3 p. m. every one of the officers turned out to receive the longed for packet-box, containing accounts and the mail, and we sat up for hours talking. Dr. John Maclaughlin was then, and long after, sole manager of affairs in the

WESTERN OR COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT,

extending from, in the south, California whither a trading and trapping party annually went, to Alaska in the North, where, after 1840, the H. B. Co., leased territory from the Russians; east to the Rockies, and northeast to the Peace and Mackenzie's River district. My friend Gairdner an accomplished and genuinely religious man, a good geologist and keen naturalist generally, attacked with consumption had in 1835 to leave for the Sandwich Islands, where late in 1836 he died. In the Hawaiian group are interred the remains of two British naturalists, cut off in early prime; David Douglas, after whom our fir has been named, and Meredith Gairdner, who first described to ichthyologists the different species of Columbia river salmon. Of all who early in a May morning of 1833 met in Vancouver Dining Hall and talked, the only survivors I now know of, are George Haill Allan of Kathlamet, Oregon, and myself. We have of late corresponded. In February, 1836, succeeded Mr. Allan as Indian trader at Vancouver. One more reminiscence, the remembrance is indeed pleasing of the thorough concert and mutual trust and confidence existing in the olden time between Hudson's Bay Co. officers, postmasters, and the better ones of the *voyageurs*. It (the concern) was in several respects a co operative institution of wide geographical extent. The incoming year, Provincial prospects with the railway from ocean to ocean, from May onwards, and

EXPORT OF COAL FROM ESQUIMALT

it seems safe to predict that ere next summer ends coal from Wellington, Nanaimo District, will, by appliances in like use elsewhere, be, at our ocean harbor on Fuca Straits, poured as speedily as it can be stowed, into the holds of large ships bound for ports of Eastern Asia, for home cargoes to either Europe or America. The greater proportion of such ships will probably first come from San Francisco. Of late years the ever-increasing consumption of coal in London, is chiefly supplied by railway from Newcastle and neighborhood, some three hundred miles distant. What are the seventy miles intervening between Nanaimo and Esquimalt to this?

THE RICE INDUSTRY.

The hulling of rice, an industry recently set on foot in Victoria by a Montreal firm, must foretell the readiness of Canadians generally to look hither and thither in our province for commercial openings awaiting the discerning.

GENERAL COMMERCE.

Our British brethren, and our American cousins will also probably be on the outlook for commercial extension in the extreme west.

OUR MAINLAND.

In the southern portion of trans-Cascade British Columbia, it is said to have been satisfactorily ascertained that, as in eastern Oregon, winter wheat can, without irrigation, be grown on sage brush prairies. Should this be really so, export of bread-stuffs may yet be looked for from that quarter.

IN GRASS-FED BEEF CATTLE

our Southern mainland can compete with the world. That section has the great advantage of, as a rule, a comparatively milder winter than falls to the lot of stock farmers in the Northwest, or Midland Canada.

THE LAKE COUNTRY.

North of the bunch-grass country, and of Westroad river, a tract estimated at about five million acres in extent, has been well reported of for its soil and rank succulent grasses, by Messrs. Selwyn, Dawson and Macoun. This will yet prove a good country for graziers, who, while they may have a somewhat more severe winter to provide against, will yet have more summer rain to favor the growth of cereals, of roots, and of the hay crop. Summer frosts in that direction may sometimes spoil a wheat crop. With the Cariboo section, the Lake country constitutes in great part the "New Caledonia" of the Northwest partners Simon Fraser and John Stuart, great explorers in that *region*, and who, in 1808, descended the Fraser (thinking it the Columbia) from Fort George, to tide-water, somewhere between Langley and New Westminster probably. Most kindly used by the river Indians, until some distance below Spuzzum, from thence, increasingly, down stream, they found the natives, (spoilt by intercourse with white traders in ships at the river mouth), so inclined for robbery that, at times, they had to repel them by push of their uncovered guns. Although most desirous of reaching the sea, they had to put about, up stream, without seeing it, but, by observation of the sun, they became satisfied that the great river was not the Columbia.

CAPABILITIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The late Sir James Douglas, a most practical man, on return, many years before his demise, from an extensive tour in Europe, used to remark, as others besides myself may remember, that one result of his journey had been to give him a more exalted idea of the value of our province as a habitation for the civilized races. He thought it would some day sustain a large population. If the Granite Creek gold yield holds out, Similkameen valley, from Tulameen to the border, will soon be under crop, while the "thousand" and more bunch-grass based and sided hills will remain for the bovines. As around Cariboo, wherever, throughout the province, metals or minerals are dug up, there will agriculture immediately follow to the best advantage, although not everywhere may "Pinchbeck" farms appear.

THE GREAT SEA FARM,

of vast possibilities in the future, can very soon to the energetic and skilful, yield products for transmission to distant marts. Immediate fish export salted and smoked salmon, salmon bellies, salted and smoked skil (misnamed black cod), Burrard Inlet bloaters and fresh fish, of the choicest packed in ice, can be tried in the marts of midland and eastern Canada, as soon as 1886, as inter-oceanic railway traffic may be established from west to east of the Dominion.

Then upstream from Montreal will not only be the way to the near-by

VILLAGE OF LACHINE

whence in the days of other years cheery voyageurs in birch bark canoes started each spring for the north, but it will also be a direct and short way to the vast, very populous and in miles, but now not in time, far distant land of China, (also Lachine) whose commercial connections with Canada and the United Kingdom should by this route be increased as far as by financial considerations may be warrantable either in the mother country, or in her oldest existing colony. "The Northwest passage" will next summer be a reality of ever increasing value to the British Empire.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

First and last, it will be wise policy for the directors of the C. P. R. R. to crown their wonderful achievement in railway construction by so arranging freight and passage rates on the line as to insure as far as may be speedily development of both sources of income.

A FINAL WORD.

In conclusion sir, let me say that along with others I have viewed with regret not untinged with shame the unseemly bickering recently indulged in by sundry editors on our southern seaboard, as to the present and prospective attractions of the several towns in which respectively they have the greatest interest. Truly this sort of newspaper squabbling tells poorly for us outside of the province. Natural advantages strengthened by those conferred by legislation must greatly affect the future of each town, especially when aided by the intelligent enterprise and business skill of its inhabitants.

Victoria's Progress

Marvelous Growth and Bright Future of Victoria.

Undoubted Political, Social and Commercial Pre-eminence.

As we pass another milestone in the journey, and come once more to the beginning of a new year, it is fitting that, as a community, as well as individuals, we should take a brief retrospective view of the past, with the view of helping us to forecast, if possible, our destiny in the future. The status—commercial and otherwise—of a city is but the aggregation of private interests; if the one is growing day by day, becoming more powerful, steadily widening its sphere and extending its usefulness, it goes without saying that the benefits must accrue to the other in a corresponding ratio. Our city occupies a singularly favorable position on this continent, and there are not wanting many indications that point to its future power and greatness. There are few great cities on the Pacific as there are on the Atlantic coast, for the simple reason that there was no commerce on the Pacific to build and sustain them. But the star of Empire for a hundred years, has been taking its westward course, and now has nearly reached its zenith! The railway has obliterated time and space and forever merged the East and the West into one!

Victoria, we say, occupies a most favorable position. She is the first city in the Dominion of Canada on the Pacific, with its coast line of a thousand miles. With the exception of the cities of the Sound, which are less favorably situated, she is the only city north of San Francisco that is prepared to contend with that metropolis for the trade of the Orient. Possessing a salubrious climate—the commercial capital of a province rich in every natural resource—the practical terminus of a great trans-continental railway, the shortest route to Europe—her future is radiant with promise, and her claim to be the Queen City of the North Pacific is virtually assured.

The marvelous onward strides of Victoria during the past five or six years is apparent in the buildings, the large majority of an expensive and permanent character, which have sprung up on every side. In six years the assessed value of real estate has more than doubled, as the following figures will show:

1880	$2,681,250	1883	$2,867,755
1881	2,690,000	1884	3,092,200
1882	2,809,675	1885	5,178,800

But still a safer criterion of a city's progress is the increase in revenues, collected from the people and expended in public improvements. In 1876 the corporation collected $57,000; four years afterward, in 1880, it had increased to $86,000; while for the year just closing, a careful estimate places the sum at $120,000. Thus, in nine years the revenue of the city has more than doubled, and at a rate of taxation unprecedentedly low.

There is a tide in the affairs of communities, as of individuals, which if taken at the flood leads on to fortune. It is now flood-tide for Victoria, and we have sufficient faith in the intelligence and enterprise of our people to believe that they realize to the full the enormous possibilities in store for them, and that they will center all their energies in accomplishing the grand object so ardently prayed for—the commercial, political and social pre-eminence of our beautiful city of Victoria.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

During the year 1885 there were issued in the city of Victoria, by the Sheriff, 111 marriage licenses, as follows:

January	7	July	9
February	5	August	9
March	6	September	9
April	12	October	7
May	17	November	7
June	12	December	11

The least number of marriages took place in February and the most in May. This, of course, does not include the knots tied by the authority of church banns, which are few comparatively.

SERVIAN LOOTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—It is said that when the Servian troops evacuated Widdin district, they devastated the country and looted the cattle and corn belonging to the Bulgarian farmers.

NEW WESTMINSTER CUSTOMS.

A telegram to THE TIMES from New Westminster gives the customs receipts at that port for the six months ending to-day, as $34,280.88.

The Chinese Trade.

A Pro-Chinese Opinion on Our Relations with the Chinese.

What Mr. C. F. Moore has to Say About Future Trade Possibilities.

Mr. C. F. Moore, the gentleman whose arrival in Victoria some months ago, with his wife and family, from China, raised the question as to whether the children of an Englishman by a Chinese wife were taxable, under the Restriction Act, in the sum of $50, and which was at first decided in the affirmative thro' some misunderstanding at Ottawa, (the order afterwards being rescinded), has become a permanent resident of Victoria. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence, while a

LONG EXPERIENCE IN CHINA

has given him a thorough knowledge of the various branches of trade there. His views in regard to the probabilities of opening up new avenues of commerce between the western terminus of the C. P. R. and China have been freely expressed to a representative of THE TIMES, and they may be deemed worthy of more than a mere passing notice by those who are directly concerned in such matters. Mr. Moore was a resident of China for twenty-five years, ten of which were passed at Pekin, the balance in various portions of that great empire. For a portion of that time he was an *attache* of the American legation, acting in the capacity of Secretary, and occasionally as interpreter. The opportunities offered, while in that position, and during extensive travels through the country, for the acquisition of

RELIABLE INFORMATION,

were numerous and excellent. Naturally, Mr. Moore is strongly pro-Chinese in his sympathies. He has not only spent the best years of his life amongst what he finds in British Columbia and the United States to be a proscribed people, but he has allied himself, by the closest and most endearing tie, with a native of that peculiar country. Of the social characteristics of the Chinese, in their native land, he speaks in the highest terms. The residents of innumerable villages which he has visited, frequently without a passport, and always without let or hindrance, were found to be most hospitable to strangers, and kindly in their disposition.

THE GREAT OBJECT

of the people of British Columbia—instead of raising a Chinese wall and alienating them as a people—should be in the direction of conciliation, increased intercommunication and enlarged trade relations with them. The policy of exclusion was opposed to the best interests of both peoples, while the treatment which Chinamen already in the country were receiving—socially, commercially and politically—must ultimately have a reciprocal result on the other side of the Pacific. The more intelligent classes of Chinamen, in China, are beginning to enquire why it is that their countrymen are

THE ONLY PEOPLE

on the face of the earth who are proscribed and against whose entrance into America a barrier has been raised; and not all the wisdom of Confucius or his disciples can reconcile their thoughts on this point with their ideas of right. If trade with the Orient, which is now so much talked about, is ever to grow to the dimensions anticipated by the ardent railway pessimists, the policy of exclusion must be changed and a more liberal and enlightened one be substituted therefor. It should be possible—nay, more, it is more than probable—that the great bulk of the tea trade between China and England, unquestionably all of the same trade with Canada and the Northern States, will shortly be

DIVERTED TO THESE SHORES.

The difference in time between this new route and the old one via the Suez canal cannot be successfully overcome by a somewhat cheaper rate by the long ocean voyage, as time is the "very essence of the contract" to the London dealer. It is the opinion of those best informed in the trade that tea will not suffer any deterioration by passing through the higher latitudes, and that it will arrive in the English market without loss of flavor and unpulverized. The port of Shanghai, being father north than Hongkong, and near the center of the great tea-growing districts, should be the objective point of the proposed line of trans-Pacific steamers. Subsidiary lines to Hongkong on the south and to Tientsin on the north, would center the trade at Shanghai, and in a few years it would undoubtedly attain vast proportions. Being asked to suggest

AN ITEM OF TRADE

with China that would be likely to prove of advantage to Victoria, Mr. Moore said that a very large and lucrative business, now carried on in England, could be built up here by men of means and energy. This was the manufacture of straw articles, such as bonnets, hats, and tasteful mats. The import duty on straw braid is twenty per cent., while manufactured it pays twenty-five per cent. Some years ago the trade in this line between China and England was inconsiderable; to-day it is very large, forming as it does one of the chief exports from North China. The straw-plait, used in these goods, can be made of any color and design—to order or contracted for. The colors are: White shing Kee braid, shanse, semi-white, black and white, green and white, magenta and white, brown and white, white eastern, black and white eastern, honan, mottled and semi-mottled, cord edge, and loop edge. Pigs' brustles, feathers and camel's wool are also

ARTICLES OF EXPORT

which are worthy of careful consideration by Canadian manufacturers. All these things can be purchased at extremely low prices in China. It should be possible to make the goods, for the manufacture of which they are indispensible, in this country as well as in England. The successful operation of a rice mill in Victoria—which a few years ago would have been laughed at as impracticable—shows what may be done in lines of trade as yet undreamt of. There is a cheaper labor than that of the Chinamen—the labor performed by machinery; and British

INGENUITY AND ENTERPRISE

should take advantage of the new avenue of commerce now opening to this portion of the Empire and establish such manufactures as are thereby made possible and which, there is good reason to believe, would prove almost immediately remunerative.

CITY OF NANAIMO.

What is being Done in the Black Diamond City—Substantial Progress.

The Future Prospects—Coal Mining a Permanent Industry—Railway Probabilities.

Nanaimo is the seat of the coal industry in this province, from which port, hitherto, large shipments of the "black diamonds" have been made to San Francisco and other coast cities. The coal mining industry is not of so fluctuating a character as are many of our other industries. It is staple in its character, and being of that nature a permanency is at once imparted to the progress of the city, which is now in point of exports the second in importance in the province. The united population of Nanaimo proper and Wellington possibly exceeds that of New Westminster. In its immediate neighborhood there is not to be found an extended tract of

GOOD AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Being midway between the Cowichan and Comox districts, and accessible at all seasons by water craft, its markets are amply supplied with the products of the farm and the dairy. Miners are proverbial for consuming the very best of everything the market can produce and money can purchase, and to this rule those of Nanaimo are no exception.

THE ISLAND RAILWAY,

which it is said will be completed during the incoming summer, will prove of advantage to the city in many respects. It will bring Victoria within a distance that people can leave either city in the morning, transact their business and return to their homes the same day. The farmers along the line will be enabled to bring their products to the city at reasonable rates and expeditiously. Those who prefer the rail to the water will take advantage of the cars and visit either friends or business points. It will be interesting to watch the solving of the problem whether coal and freight can be transported between the ports of Nanaimo and Victoria cheaper by rail than by water. The ultimate effect of the construction of the Esquimalt railway is a debateable question that time only can solve.

PROGRESS OF THE CITY.

During the year business in Nanaimo was regarded as fairly good, owing to the large sums of money paid to and expended by the miners in wages; and the circulation of the money paid by railway contractors and employees. The failures were insignificant both in number and the sums involved. The future outlook is regarded to be of a hopeful nature. A considerable number of new buildings were erected and other improvements carried out, involving a considerable expenditure of both public and private monies.

GAS AND WATER WORKS.

The city is taking two important steps metropolitan-wards by having a system of waters for culinary, domestic and fire extinguishing purposes, and the lighting of its streets and illuminating the residences and business places with gaslight. These are important progressive steps and will add much to the city's comfort in many ways.

THE PORT'S TRADE.

The imports were as follows: Goods entered for home consumption at Nanaimo, for the eleven months, ending June, 30th, 1885, and revenue collected during same period:

Value of dutiable goods	$191,437
do. do. Free do.	16,938
do. do Canadian goods	37,307
Total value of all goods	$245,682

REVENUE.

Import duty collected	$50,127 60
Sick M. Dues	1,324 22
Petroleum inspection	99 80
Steamboat inspection	30 24
Total revenue	$51,581 86

Revenue collected at Nanaimo during the five months ending Nov. 30th, 1885:

Import duty	$21,159 38
Sick mariners dues	737 24
Petroleum inspection	62 80
Steamboat inspection	28 90
Chinese Immigration Act	54 00
	$22,042 32

EXPORTS.

For the eleven months ending 30th June, 1885, the following quantities of coal and other products were shipped by 213 vessels, having a tonnage of 175,077, and manned by 4545 men, 254,340 tons of coal, of the value of $1,017,360.00; 1825 tons of iron ore, valued at $4562, and 885 bbls. of salmon, valued at $6895. A grand total for the eleven months (the port of Nanaimo was not created an independent port of Victoria until the 1st of August, 1884), ending as above, of $1,028,817. For the quarter ending September 30th, 89 vessels, of a tonnage of 75,047, and manned by 1857 men, carried 113,172 tons of coal of the value of $452,688, and 100 tons of iron ore, valued at $200.

The foregoing is a showing that is regarded as highly satisfactory for the operations of our sister city of the "black diamonds."

GOLD EXPORTS.

The value of the gold exported from the province for the year 1885, was:

	B. B. C.	B. N. A.	G. G. & Co.
January	$1,600 [illegible]	$460	$16,[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	210	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	$244,442 48	$45,135	[illegible]

Bank of B. C.	$244,442 48
Bank of B. N. A.	45,135
G. G. & Co.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The export in 1884 was $613,305.73, an excess over 1885 of $18,523.21. To this amount there is to be added the bullion carried out of the country by private individuals, generally estimated at one fifth of the sum exported by the Express company. With this addition the amount for the current year will be $713,739.02.

A comparison of the last five years will show the following result:

	Bank Ex.	Pri. Ex.	Total.
1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1882	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for last five years			[illegible]

—The United States Consulate will be closed to-morrow, except from 12 noon to 1 p. m., when it will be open for the clearance of vessels.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1885.

EXIT 1885; ENTER '86.

The New Year will now soon replace the old and furnishes fresh matter for speculation and reflection. To some the near future is an uncertainty, a time of foreboding and anxious thought; whilst others are overflowing with gratitude for past favors and higher realizations in expectancy. Casting our vision over the civilized world we are filled with awe at the rapid advance of human thought—the genius which is for ever developing some strange wonder into existence, and fresh power into the arena of human usefulness. Whether these changes be of a mental or physical nature matters not, if they tend to good and are ultimately conducive to human happiness.

Separated from the various causes of jealousy which place the leading countries of Europe in antagonism with each other, we can view the situation with dispassionate earnestness and form unbiased opinions of the social and political changes of the past year. Possibly one of the most important events of the year was the expected rupture with Russia, owing to her insiduous advances towards India, which was no doubt encouraged by the feeble resistance anticipated from the Liberal government. Peace at any price did not, however, meet with the approval of the British people, and in tones of thunder she was told to halt or fight. Taking advantage of liberal disunion the Parnellites cast their vote with the opposition, and GLADSTONE fell only to rise again with greater power and vigor. LORD SALISBURY assumed the reins of power, and as by former arrangement, a general election took place with extended voting power in the hands of the people, producing one of the greatest results ever achieved in British history, inasmuch as the questions brought most prominently to view were almost revolutionary in character and design: Such as disestablishment of the Church and House of Lords, Land tenure reform, direct taxation and other measures of equal import to the Empire. Equally significant was the fact that the most advanced advocates of these measures were returned to parliament with large majorities, the Liberals having a large majority over the Tories and Parnellites combined. The future action of the grand old man, when again selected to shape the destinies of this vast Empire are unknown until the assembling of parliament, but are likely to be of that character which will confer the greatest good on the greatest number, which has given liberty to the human race, and stimulated every leading enterprise in the world.

Federation of the empire has also many advocates, but as no proper system has as yet been promulgated, likely to meet the requirements of so many varied interests, it will no doubt receive greater impetus as conditions arise favorable to its consideration.

The monarch of death has claimed its usual quota of prominent men from the arena of usefulness; but the world goes on now as then; nature supplying fresh genius to fill the demand of human requirements. May the good each have done in their separate spheres be an example for others, and the good they left undone, be completed by their successors.

The war between Roumania and Servia, lately fanned into existence, by more powerful states, is only a repetition of the old spirit of conquest which has held sway in Europe for centuries, and can only be settled by a general war of greater magnitude than any hitherto preceding it; and for objects far more progressive than those which have obtained in the past.

Leaving Europe in a spirit of unrest, we are brought into immediate contact with the events of our own country, and their probable effect on our future. The last session of parliament, although not one of the most eventful, was one of the longest since confederation, and productive of good generally. The enlargement of franchise privileges, whilst curtailing the rights previously enjoyed in this province, was no doubt regarded as a boon to other provinces, not similarly situated, and may, ere long, lead to the adoption of manhood suffrage which would be more in conformity with our representative institutions.

With reference to the Chinese Restriction Act, although not brought into operation until the necessity for its existence had nearly passed away, we are of the opinion that the country is under greater obligations to the Trades Councils of the east than to the Government, which neglected earlier opportunities of lessening the evil complained of by our local legislature, and at mass meetings held at various times in the country. The miniature rebellion in the Northwest, although disposed of in a summary way by the government, has left some bitter reflections in its train, and to some extent public opinion holds it responsible for not investigating certain wrongs before violence was resorted to, at an expenditure a thousand times greater than would have settled the matters in dispute peaceably. Whatever may have been the peculiar mental condition of RIEL, and his responsibility for the conflict which followed defiance to law, had justice been done to the settlers in that region before actual hostilities commenced, he would have been without a following, and disposed of as an outlaw to society. But when he became leader of a cause treated with contempt, he was esteemed as a hero by his countrymen, and now lives as a martyr who died in the interests of his race and religion. Such are the facts of the case, and furnish another proof of the folly of raising men by hanging to a loftier position in the hearts of their countrymen than they could ever attain by genius. By pardoning men guilty of political crimes in the United States, treason fell, for lack of martyrs to keep it alive; and to-day they who were loudest in denunciation of the Union are now its chief supporters. That RIEL may have deserved death according to the prevailing opinions on such matters, is not questioned; but the act of destroying one enemy and creating a million thereby, even if it be termed justice, is not a policy calculated to bind together the various interests, religious and political of which this vast empire is composed.

The completion of the transcontinental railway is by far one of the most important events of the year, since it fulfills all the conditions which formed the basis of Confederation, and bespeaks a future for the Dominion beyond ordinary conception. Suffice it to say that the East and West are now bound together by bonds to be broken only by the same majesty of popular will which welded them into existence.

To attempt a description of the whole of our future possibilities would require prophetical aid; but any one, more or less practical, will be able to realize the value to us of easy and cheap communication to all the vast centers of wealth and industry, and the inducements our country offers for the employment of labor and capital combined. Brought in daily contact with all parts of the world we shall be able to avail ourselves of the services of that adventurous class who have built the groundwork of mighty nations, and by their genius have almost upturned the earth in search of wealth and fame. With the early blossoms of spring another era in our national history will commence; for thundering over the summit of the Rockies, and rumbling with a thousand echoes through the Cascades into the gorgeous valley of the Fraser, fast extending its limits to the ocean, will the mighty messenger of brotherhood and commercial greatness come, bearing to us all the elements which form the basis of national life and industrial supremacy.

Acting in conjunction with our progress on the land, swift steamers, of colossal power and with the glorious maple leaf unfurled, will bear to other climes the products of our arts and manufactures, returning laden with the treasures of a far off west, to build up the permanency of that which has been created by the indomitable courage of irrepressible pioneers.

It is a source of regret that new industries have not equalled the demand raised by labor, and still further regrettable that owing to the super-abundance of Chinese many good and valuable men have been obliged to leave the Province. It is, however, consoling to find that many of the ills complained of in that respect are being corrected through the good sense of employers, and that the time is not far distant when that class of labor will be discouraged and white labor substituted therefore.

Irrespective of this objection the settlement of the country has steadily increased, and the demand for good land, at distant points, indicates an expansion far beyond present limits. A great deal of our available land for agricultural purposes lying at the head of inlets, and on benches along the water line, will, when settled, give employment to vast numbers of coasting vessels, which will prove of great benefit to trade and stimulate our commercial prosperity. The cost of living will be lessened in proportion to the increase of production and even luxuries made available to persons of moderate means.

With the increase of population new industries will be ushered into existence, and lateral lines extended to what are known to be good mineral belts, will encourage capitalists to erect mills for the reduction of ores, whilst thousands of adventurous miners will prospect the canyons of the interior for that wealth which made California famous and prosperous.

The extension of the line to Coal Harbor, and the building of wharves, docks, round houses, etc., will give fresh life to the surrounding country, and inspire new-comers with a confidence in our future, which nothing will be able to shake. Business will increase with permanent settlement, and the building up of that city. Property will enhance in value and warehouses spring into existence for commercial purposes; streets and roads will be made in all directions, and the land now thickly covered with timber will be replaced by smiling gardens and lovely suburban villas, as if by enchantment.—Such are a few of the transformations which may be expected within the next few months in that vicinity, while other portions of the province, according to their advantages, will make a corresponding display of progress and wealth.

Passing from the national highway of the Dominion to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, on the Island of Vancouver, we are confronted with what may be termed the largest private enterprise on the Pacific coast, and to the construction of which may be attributed the very extensive improvements which have been made in Victoria city and adjoining districts.

A very large settlement has been made in the Alberni District, as well as in vacant lands along and beyond the line of railway, so that Island and Mainland have progressed concurrently with each other, and there is no reason for believing that it will not continue to do so for many years to come.

We are now open to the world and have it to draw upon, and we may rest assured that whatever advantages obtain in any particular section of the country their utilization will lead to the development and enhancement of others lying beyond the present line of vision. Instead of one city, or two, there will no doubt be several according to the nature of the interests surrounding them, whether they be mineral, agricultural or commercial, will be of no importance, so long as they contribute to the general and growing interests of the country. Each new city is an incentive to speculation, placing money in the hands of the most enterprising in the community. Energy incites energy and brings forth all the latent powers of the individual, which in the end stimulates the developing powers of the nation and leads to progress and prosperity. Instead of frowning on the exertions of others let us rather encourage their efforts, remembering that their failures lead to the success of others, and what one fails to do another achieves.

Since the chief portion of our wealth consists of minerals, and as minerals form the basis of manufacturing interests, let us devote the whole of our energies in that direction, and by the most reliable data place before the world the extent and value of our undeveloped resources. Further, owing to the limited quantity of agricultural land to maintain a large resident population, and the expense of bringing our swamp and timber lands into marketable value, let us offer every legitimate inducement to capital for milling purposes, encourage prospecting, and do all other things which will be conducive to the general development of our mining interests. Then will the legitimate value of our country be realized, and its future assured beyond doubt or cavil. Local jealousies will also disappear, as the various resources of each district are utilized, according to the diversity of values realized in exchange for the products of other sections, which will form a unity of interests and support to each other.

Last, but not least in the occurrences of the past year, is the vindication of Provincial Rights and their protection from the insiduous attempt on the part of the Dominion to usurp the functions of the Province by a centralization of power dangerous to free institutions. The failure to control the liquor law in this Province is, of course, not a subject of discussion, but the right of the Dominion to usurp the rights of the Provinces was a matter of serious consideration and fraught with dangers in the near future. The extension of governing powers to the people ensures respect for the law, and its enforcement, whilst restrictions lead to revolutionary discontent and injustice. But next in importance to the enjoyment of liberties is due and necessary respect therefor, maintaining the same spirit of deference for the rights of others as we exact from them.

Before closing our remarks on the leading and eventful occurrences of the past year, we cannot refrain from expatiating on the superiority of our climate over that of any portion of the world, in equal latitude with our own. Whilst frost holds high carnival in the East, and shrivels up every delicate and fibrous plant, our sun shines with a bright and warm effulgence; on roses, violets, pansies, daisies and other delicate flowers; the green foliage of trees, with green carpet of grass, forming a lovely contrast to the snow-capped mountains of the Olympian Range, with the blue waters of the Straits, lying shimmering and rippling at its base. If only for climatic reasons, our country is favored and blessed, and thousands, yea hundreds of thousands of people will wend their way to the sunny shores of the Pacific Coast, with its wonderful scenery of glacial deposits, and rugged heights of mineral wealth. With a water frontage of hundreds of miles, and an indented coast of inlets and bays, furnishing refuge, and opportunities of development alike, we may assume that we are only emerging from childhood to manhood, giving promise of great attraction and beauty. With good intentions in our heads, and noble resolutions in our hearts, we may ardently hope, even within our own generation, to realize some of the bright anticipations pictured by our pen. That it may be so, and that individual and collective prosperity may result from the spirit of progress now inaugurated; that the ills from which some have suffered may disappear, and that all may enjoy A HAPPY, CONTENTED AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR, is the sincerest wish of THE TIMES to its numerous readers and patrons.

THE EGG SUPPLY.

American Consumers Supplied by Foreign Importations.

[New York Times.]

Fresh-laid eggs are dear, and would no doubt be dearer were it not for the importation of foreign eggs to this market. The American hen is not so liberal in her gifts at this season as in warmer weather. It may be because she is not so well housed or generally so well cared for as her sisters in Europe. Whether this is true or not the production of this nutritious article of food always falls off in this country when winter sets in. Speculators with full knowledge of this fact, and with a view to enriching themselves, store large quantities, bought when eggs are cheap, in ice-houses until supplies from the country are small, and then sell them at double the prices they paid for them. Large quantities are limed—that is, the eggs are dipped in lime-water, which closes the pores in the shell, and they may be thus well preserved for from six to eight months. They may be also kept in store-houses for a long time.

Preserved eggs, no matter how much care is taken in their preservation, cannot compare as an edible with fresh eggs. They lose their excellent flavor. A man who would eat a half dozen boiled fresh eggs with relish would not care to eat more than two eggs that had been kept in storage for several months. Limed eggs are not suitable for boiling unless their shells are pricked with a needle or some other sharp point. For poaching they are, as a general rule, useless. These eggs preserved in store and limed eggs are good enough for making omelets, to fry, and for general cooking uses, and at this season are used extensively for this purpose.

A half dozen years ago American consumers were obliged to depend entirely upon their own country for limed eggs. In 1879 a few cases of foreign limed eggs were shipped here, and were regarded as a curiosity. More were received in 1880, and a good market was found for them. The demand has been steadily increasing every year. Fresh European eggs packed in straw are also received, and they are about as good as American eggs preserved in storage houses.

A Dakota farmer claims to have raised seventeen bushels of wheat in three years from one grain of seed.

CANADA'S RULERS.

Biographical Sketches of the Most Prominent Members

On both sides of Politics, as they at present Exist.

The immortal Shakespeare has it that—

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on
To fortune and to fame.

Possibly to no man living is the above more applicable than to

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

to whom that tide has come very often during his wonderful public career, and he has always been on hand to take advantage thereof on its arrival. It has been truly remarked that he has always been shrewd enough not to mistake a spring freshet for a flood, and has never taken up a cry, the popularity of which was transient. The possession of this quality of seeing the turn that public opinion is going to take has made him Canada's most successful public man, but it has also made him an opportunist. He has always been able to see a fact and when, at any period of his political career, he saw that the country was in favor of a certain policy he gave it what it wanted, without bothering himself very much as to whether it desired a good or an evil thing. As far back as 1853, this desire to keep on the side of the majority saved the Conservative party from defeat, even complete annihilation. At that time the party, led by Sir Allan Macnab, drew most of its strength from the Tory Oligarchy which had oppressed the country in the days of the Family Compact. It was a colourable reproduction of the English Tory party, with all of its arrogance and few of its commanding virtues. The young member for Kingston, looking into the future, saw that his party would inevitably be swept away before the rising waves of Liberalism. That danger he averted by making the pale of the Conservative party so broad that there was room in it for all except a few extremists, followers of the late Hon. George Brown, and known as the "Clear Grits." In Canada as in England pressure and agitation compelled the government to grant concessions in the public interest to the multitude. These were granted from time to time, but with reluctance. When he found himself in a legislative dead lock, in 1864, he joined hands with his great rival, George Brown, and took up the scheme of Confederation with ardor and zeal, and aided in carrying it into effect, which has been considered one of his crowning acts of political foresight. The latest evidence of the possession of this political instinct was the promulgation of the National Policy, which in 1878 carried him back to the position from which he was so ignominiously driven in 1873. At that time not even the shrewdest observer of public affairs, entertained for a moment so improbable a belief as that five short years would see the Conservatives in the saddle again, and the Reformers routed, horse, foot and artillery, and thrown into almost inextricable confusion. Fact is stranger than fiction, however, and the party which, in 1874, appeared to be doomed to an early annihilation, on the 17th of September, 1878, made a clean sweep of the country and has ever since defied all efforts to dislodge it. That victory in itself would be quite sufficient to stamp Sir John as a tactician of uncommon skill. The extraordinary revulsion of public sentiment was not brought about entirely by the efforts of the Conservatives, however, for the Mackenzie administration was a phenomenally unlucky one. It seemed as though the stars in their courses fought against it. An extraordinary depression in business circles set in; bad harvests were the rule rather than the exception, and the popular unrest created by these things was aggravated by the obstinacy of Mr. Mackenzie, who would not yield an inch to save an ell, and the arrogance of Sir Richard Cartwright, who looked upon anyone complaining of his fiscal policy as an impertinent meddler, and systematically sent deputations away with fleas in their ears and anger in their heart. About this period the National policy agitation was becoming general and evidently taking hold of the country. When the session of 1877 opened it was generally believed that Sir Richard Cartwright would yield to the public pressure and increase the duties. There seems to be little doubt but that the Conservative leaders then came to the conclusion that a vigorous policy was necessary if they hoped to win during the next year and accordingly determined to go in for free trade pure and simple if the government took up protection. The budget was reached. Sir Richard Cartwright announced the usual deficit. He also made the much more important announcement that he did not propose raising the customs duties. One can just imagine how Sir John's eye lit up when the statement was made. The long-looked-for blunder had come. His opponents had thrown away the winning cards. To flop over almost instantaneously from Free Trade to Protection was a pretty sharp corner to turn, but Sir John felt that the Conservatives could do it. And they did it.

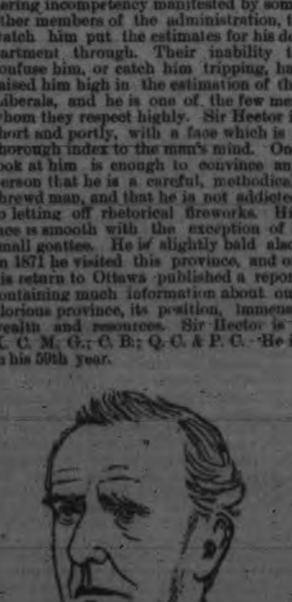
Then followed the famous campaign of 1878. From ocean to ocean a terrible struggle for political supremacy took place, resulting in the complete overthrow of the Liberal Government and the re-establishment on a firmer basis than ever of the government of Sir John A. Macdonald. From that time until the present Sir John has held office and has defied the utmost efforts of an Opposition led by the greatest of Canadian orators, and containing a large portion of the political ability of the country, to dislodge him.

The crowning work of the many important acts accomplished by Sir John Macdonald, beyond all question, is the Canadian Pacific Railway. Should he be successful in his mission to England, and the basis of a reciprocity treaty be arranged for, notwithstanding the defection that has taken place in Quebec, Sir John will be sustained at the polls by the electors, to which in all probability he will shortly appeal. Wherein consists his wonderful ability of keeping power for so long a period of time, is a question which has been often asked, and which many have attempted to answer. It has been answered in many different ways, his political opponents attributing it to unworthy causes, while his political friends consider it as due to his transcendent abilities as a tactician and statesman. The simple truth of the matter may be that he has shrewdness enough to keep on the side of the majority in place of keeping the majority on his side. "Whither thou goest I will go," he has practically said during his whole political career, to the people, and the result has been that for over thirty years he has been the ruler of the country. After a political life of forty years, he can certainly claim that he has more friends than enemies, and when he stands up in the council of his nation and sees the solid phalanx behind him and hears the thunders of applause which greets his utterances, he can at least say that his life-work has been acceptable to his countrymen. He is not an eloquent speaker; his style is not a pleasing one, but as a debater his strength is best shown in attack; he generally meets an onslaught of the Opposition with a counter attack that places them on the defensive. His rapid and incisive style of speaking is eminently fitted for aggressive warfare. Sir John is in his 70th year; is still strong and vigorous, and of such enduring powers that he can outlast the longest and most fatiguing session of the House.

By birth Sir John is a Scotchman, of Highland parentage, having been born in Glasgow, on the 11th of January, 1815. He was educated in Kingston, Ont., and called to the Bar in 1836. He was elected for Kingston in 1844 and retained that constituency against all comers until defeated by Mr. Gunn, in Sept., 1878. Was then elected by acclamation for Marquette, Man., but resigned on accepting the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, and subsequently was elected as Mr. De Cosmos' colleague in the representation of this city, at Ottawa, from 1878, to June, 1882. In that general election he was elected from Lennox and Carlton; he now represents the latter constituency.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN,

Minister of Public Works, was heretofore deservedly popular with the French Canadian members, and the English speaking Conservatives. For a time he was looked upon as the only person upon whom Sir John's mantle was likely to fall as leader of the great Conservative party. He, more than any other man in the cabinet, possesses the qualities of that shrewdness and ability, which go far towards making up the qualifications for leadership. Sir Hector has a national reputation as an executive officer; there are never any tangles in his department; everything works like clockwork. If in his department he shows the possession of great administrative ability, he in no less degree shows in the House that he possesses in no little measure the qualities of an excellent parliamentary leader. He is invariably courteous to his opponents, and never flares up, as Sir John occasionally does. When he has anything to say he says it, after which he sits down, and he has probably not spoken for more than half an hour for some sessions back. It is a positive pleasure, in comparison with the blundering incompetency manifested by some other members of the administration, to watch him put the estimates for his department through. Their inability to confuse him, or catch him tripping, has raised him high in the estimation of the Liberals, and he is one of the few men whom they respect highly. Sir Hector is short and portly, with a face which is a thorough index to the man's mind. One look at him is enough to convince any person that he is a careful, methodical, shrewd man, and that he is not addicted to letting off rhetorical fireworks. His face is smooth with the exception of a small goatee. He is slightly bald also. In 1871 he visited this province, and on his return to Ottawa published a report containing much information about our glorious province, its position, immense wealth and resources. Sir Hector is a K. C. M. G.; C. B.; Q. C. & P. C. He is in his 59th year.



HON. A. W. M'LELAN,

lately appointed Minister of Finance, was formerly Minister of Marine and Fisheries. He is a Nova Scotian by birth, having been born at Londonderry, 24th December, 1824. He was called to the Senate on the 21st June, 1869, from which body he retired on being appointed President of the Privy Council on the 20th May, 1881.

HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL,

Minister of Customs since October, 1878. As editor and proprietor of the Belleville *Intelligencer* he was well and favorably known in the midland counties of Ontario prior to his entering parliament, in 1867. For years he was recognized as leader of the Orangemen, a large and influential body in that province. He is eminently a self made man, having attained to his present position from being an ordinary "printers' devil." He sprang into prominence about eleven years ago, by moving the expulsion of Louis Riel from the House of Commons in a speech which created a sensation at the time. He was a vigorous fighter while in opposition, but has kept quiet since he obtained the portfolio of Minister of Customs. He is an Englishman by birth and is 62 years of age. He is, after Langevin, the best administrative officer in the Cabinet, and is recognized by all as a thoroughly upright, honest, conscientious gentleman, whose ruling on all matters appertaining to his department are rigidly just and in accordance with the laws of the land, to friend and foe alike.

SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL,

for a number of years Minister of Justice, but now Postmaster General, was born in Yorkshire, England, of Scotch parents. He came to Canada when quite young, receiving his education and legal training in Kingston, in the same office where Sir John Macdonald and the Hon. Oliver Mowat completed their legal learning. Sir Alexander has been prominently before the public since 1856, and has been the recognized leader of the Conservative party in the Senate since Confederation. He has been a member of every administration since 1864. His name in the past was mentioned in connection with the premiership, and it is known that at one time he was asked by one of our Governor Generals to form a Cabinet, but he declined. He is one of the able men of the Cabinet. His position as Senator has told against him in more ways than one, for not having a lively dread of indignant electors he has never troubled himself about keeping with the crowd, and is consequently a man, who could not easily attain popularity even were he desirous of doing so. Rumor has it that he is going to become Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. If so it will be a serious loss to the Conservative party as he is one of its best administrative officers, and ablest tacticians. He has been generally credited with an ambition to become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. He, it was who negotiated with the government of this province the terms of the so-called Settlement Bill during his visit to this city in 1883.

SIR A. P. CARON,

Minister of Militia, who so greatly distinguished himself during the recent Northwest rebellion, is a native of Quebec city and a descendent of a old wealthy French family. Until the late trouble he was the "lah-de-dah" young man of the administration, and, it is said, owed his appointment to his popularity among the ladies. However, like many other young men of the "dude" variety, he had a good deal of common sense and ability stowed away behind his handsome face. When the war broke out, in place of trying to smash Riel himself, he had sense enough to hand the job over to General Middleton, and let him do it in his own way, only busying himself with seeing that he got all the troops he wanted, and for this he was knighted. He is tall, well built, with regular features and very swarthy complexion, and is one of the handsomest men in the House. He wears an eye-glass, and puts on style generally. He is 42 years of age.

HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State, who visited this province in the summer of 1884 in connection with the Chinese Commission, is not only well known throughout his native province of Quebec, but also generally throughout Canada. He is looked upon as the orator of the administration, and said to have been transferred from the Local House to the Commons for the sole purpose of downing Mr. Blake. He was born on the 9th Nov., 1840, and is consequently in his 46th year. He was Conservative leader in the Quebec Local Legislature and on the resignation of Mr. Joly in October, 1879, he was called upon to form a ministry. Was premier until he resigned to succeed Hon. Mr. Mousseau in July, 1882, in the Dominion Cabinet. He represents the county of Terrebonne in the Commons. In the Local House of Quebec he achieved great fame; but so far has failed to repeat these triumphs in the Commons, probably because of the radical difference of the characters of the two chambers. A Saxon enjoys an oration as much as anybody yet he is not in the habit of allowing brilliant generalities, and elegant sentences, to take the place

of facts, and that is why Mr. Chapleau is beginning to be considered a failure as a Dominion statesman. When he raises to speak there is all over the House a closing of books and suspension of letter writing and the House prepares to listen. His presence is most imposing, his gestures are the embodiment of grace, his language is perfect, his sentences are brilliant, and as he warms up, his face loses its sallowness, his long iron gray hair, which is usually brushed back, falls over his temples, his gestures become more impassioned—and yet somehow or other he cannot reach the House as either Blake or Cartwright can. Had the hon. gentleman left his colleagues, when it became known that Riel was to be executed, he would now be looked upon in Quebec as the Saviour of his country, and the man around whom the malcontents, or adullamites, would rally. He, however, preferred the sacredness of his oath, and loyally adhered to his colleagues. He is not a strong person constitutionally, and it is doubtful if he will be able much longer to withstand the terrible tax public life is certain to entail on a weak constitution.

HON. JOHN HENRY POPE,

now Minister of Railways, is a native of the Eastern Townships, where he was born in 1824. He has been a member of the Commons since 1857. In Oct., 1871, he was sworn in as Minister of Agriculture. He went down with Sir John in

1873, but with "clean hands." He is charmingly indifferent to the opposition attacks, and generally disposes of their charges by observing with an elaborate flourish of his hands, "There ain't nothing to it." When he does make a statement in answer to questions it would, as a general rule, take a Philadelphia lawyer and a dozen assistants to make anything out of it. He has an extraordinary way of screwing up his mouth, which makes his face look even shrewder than it naturally is. They say that Sir John relies on him more than on any one else to help him out of his scrapes, and one who looks at his keen and shrewd face cannot but think that he is not far astray in placing his reliance upon him. He is 61 years of age, and is a farmer by profession.

HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER,

the lately appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is, by birth, a New Brunswicker, was born 3d Sept., 1847, and is the youngest member of the Cabinet, being in his 39th year. The portrait of this gentleman has failed to reach us in time for insertion along with his colleagues. It will appear, however, in due course. Mr. Foster was elected to parliament at the general election in June 1882. He is a graceful, fluent speaker and a forcible debater. He holds the title of B. A. He held the position of Professor of Classics in the New Brunswick University for a number of years previous to entering parliament. His upward course has been rapid, considering his youth and the fact that he has only sat for three sessions. The department of Marine and Fisheries requires an able administrator, and those who profess to know Mr. Foster claim for him administrative qualities of a very high order. He is a strictly temperate gentleman and regarded as a worthy successor to Sir Leonard in the Cabinet as the representative of the temperance element, a strong and influential body in Canada.

Municipal Elections.

JOHNSON ST. WARD.

To the Electors of Johnson Street Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

At the request of many friends, I have been induced to offer my services as Councillor for the Ward in which I reside, and at an early date will avail myself of the opportunity of explaining my views on Municipal matters of interest to the ratepayers.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

dec19 REGINALD NUTTALL.

As Independent Candidate for Johnson St. Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

At the earnest solicitation of many electors, I again offer my services to the Ward and if elected will discharge my duties faithfully and give the utmost attention to the best interests of the city generally, my views on Municipal affairs will be given at an early date.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, Yours Respectfully, W. A. ROBERTSON.

Colonist, Standard and Post copy. dec22

To the Electors of Johnson Street Ward.

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby offer my services as Councillor for Johnson Street Ward for 1886, and respectfully solicit your votes and patronage.

Dec. 23rd, 1885. J. COUGHLAN. dec24

To the Electors of Johnson Street Ward.

GENTLEMEN:—I BEG TO OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Council for Johnson Street Ward for 1886, and respectfully solicit your support.

THOS. SHAW (Late Shaw & Kuna.)

Victoria, Dec. 22nd. dec24

To the Electors of Johnson Street Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages. If elected, I shall endeavor in every case to give my honest support to all measures that will conduce to the best interests of the city. Being a large property holder, the public may rest assured that I shall cast my vote for no measure that will not conduce to the prosperity of the city in which we are all so deeply interested.

Respectfully, MAURICE HUMBER.

December 24, 1885. dec26

Electors of Johnson Street Ward.

HAVING been requested by a number of influential citizens to offer myself as a Candidate at the next Municipal Election, I beg to solicit your influence and support, and promise, if elected, to do my duty to you and the city in general without fear or favor.

Your obedient servant, H. F. HEISTERMAN.

de29

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF YATES STREET WARD

AT the request of a number of ratepayers, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the position of Councillor for Yates Street Ward, and respectfully solicit your suffrages and support.

dec29 R. LIPSETT.

To the Electors of Yates St. Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I beg to offer myself as a candidate for Councillor in the above Ward.

JOHN GRANT.

Victoria, Dec. 30, 1885. dec30

To the Electors of Yates Street Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

HAVING being requested by many electors to offer myself as a candidate at the next election, I beg to solicit your influence and support, and if elected will do my duty to the ward and the city in general.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, Yours very respectfully, LOUIS VIGELIUS.

Victoria, Dec. 30, 1885.

MAIL CONTRACTS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Victoria until noon on Friday, the 12th February, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years, in each case from the 1st of April next, between

Chilliwhack, Hope and New Westminster,

(during the season of navigation), TWICE per week to Chilliwhack, and ONCE a week to Hope. Separate tenders will also be received for THREE trips a week to Chilliwhack and ONCE a week to Hope.

And between

NEW WESTMINSTER & VICTORIA

(during the season of navigation), THREE times per week. Separate tenders will also be received for a service SIX times per week. Parties tendering will specify in each case particulars as to tonnage and speed of the steamers to be used in the above services. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Chilliwhack and New Westminster and Victoria, or at the office of the undersigned.

E. H. FLETCHER, P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B. C., 28th December, 1885. dec30 3t

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment Bureau! AND BUSINESS AGENCY.

If you want Laborers, Mechanics, Cooks, Steamer or Vessel Crews, Mill or Logging Camp Hands, Call or Address us. We make no charges.

OUR BUSINESS AGENCY.

If you want to Buy or Sell a Business.
If you want a Partner.
If you want to Rent a House and sell your Furniture.
In fact, call on us for any wants you may require

DO YOU WANT A SITUATION?

Office—Fort Street, between Broad and Douglas. P. O. Box 354. Telephone 21. VICTORIA, B. C. nov25 3m

QUEEN'S MARKET

Government St. Victoria, B. C.

L. GOODACRE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL **BUTCHER.**

Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

Shipping Supplied at Lowest Rates.

Municipal Elections.

MAYORALTY.

To the Rate-Payers.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Having been waited upon by some of the most influential gentlemen in the city, requesting me to become a candidate for the office of Mayor, I have much pleasure in consenting to their wishes. Having had four years experience as a Councillor and knowing the wants of the city, should you honor me with your support, I shall do my duty to the best of my ability.

JOHN BOYD.

December 17, 1885. dec17

The Mayoralty.

To the Ratepayers of the Municipality of the City of Victoria.

GENTLEMEN—Having been solicited by a large and influential delegation of voters to allow myself to be placed in nomination for the Mayoralty of this city, and having acceded to that request, I now beg leave to formally announce myself as a candidate for that honorable and important office at the approaching election.

As a pioneer citizen and business man, well known to you all, I trust it will not be deemed necessary for me at this time to refer at any length to my intimate knowledge of the municipal affairs of this city, and its necessary and greatest requirements. Believing that my views on municipal matters are in harmony with those entertained by a large majority of my fellow-citizens, and hoping that I will have an early opportunity of explaining more fully my convictions as to the more important subjects which are likely to be considered and dealt with by the City Council during the coming year. I will now only state here, that if elected, I will endeavor to manage the affairs of the city in the most economic manner consistent with the full and efficient carrying out of all necessary provisions for the common weal. I am strongly of opinion that the normal revenue of the city should be the true basis of its expenditures; that the borrowing of very large amounts on the credit of the city is, at present, very impolitic; that street improvements in suburban portions of the city should not receive SPECIAL attention to the exclusion and neglect of more central and populous thoroughfares; and that the number of places for the sale of liquors, unless for some very important purpose, should not be increased. Thus briefly stating my views on some of the leading questions, and respectfully soliciting the favor of your suffrages,

I am, &c.

dec19 JAMES FELL.

The MAYORALTY

REQUISITION TO **Alex. McLean, Esq., J. P.**

DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned ratepayers of the City of Victoria, having confidence in your integrity, and fitness for the office of Mayor, beg to request that you will allow yourself to be nominated for that office at the approaching Municipal Election; and we pledge our best endeavors to secure your election. R. P. Rithet, Thos. Earle, J. H. Turner, E. A. McQuade and seventy others.

REPLY.

To Messrs. R. P. Rithet, Thomas Earle, J. H. Turner, E. A. McQuade and 70 Others.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you for your influential requisition, asking me to allow myself to be placed in nomination for the Mayoralty; and I have much pleasure in consenting to the same.

I trust that my three years experience as a Councillor will be found to be serviceable in carrying out the duties of the higher office, which I shall always endeavor to discharge to the best of my ability, having prominently before me the interests of the city and its general prosperity.

I hope to have an opportunity of personally explaining my views on all matters likely to occupy the attention of the new Council before the election.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, A. McLEAN.

Municipal Notice.

TAX-PAYERS

Are hereby notified that they may qualify themselves to vote at the ensuing Election for Mayor and Councillors by paying all Rates and Taxes due by them before 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 31st inst.

THOS. RUSSELL, Collector.

City Hall, Victoria, 28th December, 1885. dec29

Municipal Notice.

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE CORPORATION must be handed in on or before **Wednesday next, the 30th inst.**

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.

City Hall, Dec. 28, 1885. dec29

Important Notice!

Quadra & View Street Drug Store.

MESSRS. HAUGHTON & BAIRD respectfully desire to inform the public, and their friends that they have opened the above establishment for the sale of

Pure Chemicals, Drugs, Patent Medicines & Family Requisites.

Mr. Haughton, L. D. S., L. M., SURGEON-DENTIST,

Attends daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Irregularities in Children's Teeth carefully attended to. Charges moderate.

P. O. Box 341—NIGHT B 14, hall door. sep1a

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers, Gas Fitters,

BELL HANGERS AND TINSMITHS.

Dealers in Best Descriptions

Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, Etc.

FORT STREET. VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE CALL 126.

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS CARDS.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL, ESTABLISHED 1869, YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. Rates $1 to $1 50 per day. july18 T. J. BURNES.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

FARRIS & HARGREAVES, CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS, AND ARCHITECTS. S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs VICTORIA, B. C. Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings.

ARCHITECTS.

S. C. BURRIS, ARCHITECT. Yates and Broad Streets, MOODY'S BUILDING (Up stairs.) dec8

J. P. DONOVAN, ARCHITECT. Galpin's Block, Government Street, Victoria. nov1

JOHN TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

REAL ESTATE

ROBT. LIPSETT, REAL ESTATE BROKER AND FINANCIAL AGENT. july11 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

JOHN J. AUSTIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Colonist Building. P. O. Box 56.

FURNITURE, ETC.

A. E. SHORE, NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Johnson street, between Government & Broad, Victoria B. C.

MERCHANTS.

TURNER, BEETON & Co. MERCHANTS. H. C. Beeton & Co. 36 FINSBURY CIRCUS LONDON E. C. Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS Co. (Limited. HOME INDUSTRY. Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc. ANDREW GRAY, Manager. W. F. BULLEN Secretary.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON. Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Dealer in FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also, choice Tea and Coffee.

Hotels and Restaurants.

The Arlington Hotel,

(LATE AUSTRALIAN.) Corner Government & Humboldt Sts. Victoria.

THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and possesses the finest Bar in the southern section of the city. The finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand. The only place in the city for delicious beverages.

W. G. STEVENSON & J. H. SEELEY, Proprietors. dec2 6m

BEACON HILL.

The Colonist Hotel!

(LATE PARK HOTEL.)

LOVELY SCENERY! BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS!

A pleasant and healthful summer resort, overlooking Juan de Fuca Straits, and only one mile from the Postoffice, Victoria.

Families can be provided with suites of rooms at moderate charges. A first class Cook has just been engaged. Telephone call 507.

Esquimalt Hotel,

ESQUIMALT.

HAS been thoroughly refitted, and will be found equal to any in the town for comfortable accommodations, at the following rates: Board, per week, $4.50; Board and Lodging, per week, $5 and $6; Meals, 25c, Beds, 25c and 50c. Baggage taken to the hotel free of charge. JOSEPH MILLER, Proprietor. aug12 tf

SUNNYSIDE HOTEL, GRANVILLE.

FIRST-CLASS in every particular. Rates, $1, $1.50 and $2 per day, according to accommodation. Special rates by the week or month. The largest and most commodious hotel on Burrard Inlet. Fittings and furnishings throughout new. A large number of guests can be accommodated.

oct5 H. HEMLOW, Proprietor.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

Southeast Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts. VICTORIA, B. C.

Board and Lodging, per week ... $5.50 and $6.
Board, per week ... $4.50
Beds, per night ... 50cts

No Chinese Employed.

The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

sep16 JOHN BERRYMAN, Propr.

California Hotel,

Cor. Washington and Adams sts., Port Townsend, Washington Ter.

BOARD—Per Week, with Lodging, $5. Single Meals, 25 cents. Best of accommodations and everything in first class style. Billiard and Pool Tables.

jy61y CAPT. C. GILBERT, Proprietor.

WINNIPEG HOTEL,

PORT MOODY B. C.

THIS new and elegant Hotel is now open. The choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand. The table supplied with the best in the market. Charges moderate.

sep10 3m P. CAREY, Proprietor.

Globe Hotel,

ESQUIMALT.

Board and Lodging moderate. Billiard Room attached. No Chinamen employed.

aug7 tf DOYLE & FISHER, Proprietors.

Intending Settlers

AT OR NEAR COAL HARBOR can obtain from the undersigned all kinds of

FURNITURE,

Blankets, Bedding, Spring Mattresses, Tobacco, All kinds of Fruit and Confectionery, Vegetables, Hay, Grain, Etc.

Remember, you can buy your supplies from me cheaper than you can ship from Victoria. F. W. HART, nov30 Granville, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated at Campbell River, described as follows:

Commencing at the northeast corner post of R. B. Hepworth's claim, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, following the shore line to point of commencement. JOHN KIRKUP.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 18, 1885. nov24 1aw2m

We Sell to Build Up a Business.

COME and SEE OUR NEW STOCK!

THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED ON THE PACIFIC COAST!

AT B. WILLIAMS',

Johnson Street, bet. Broad and Douglas.

Suits for Young and Old to suit all tastes. Comfortable Overcoats at all prices. Underwear of all grades and lowest prices. Hats, Caps, Mitts, Gloves, Ties, Socks, Shirts, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Valises. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

COAL! COAL!

BEST WELLINGTON COAL,

In quantities to suit, delivered free of charge to any part of the city, by

HALL & GOEPEL,

Government Street, NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

apr13

FURNITURE—NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Walnut Bedroom Suites, Ash Bedroom Suites, Oak Bedroom Suites, Cherry Bedroom Suites, Maple Bedroom Suites, Spruce Bedroom Suites

Walnut, Ash and Maple Dining Room and Library Furniture.

FOLDING CHAIRS—a beautiful assortment just received—Covered, Carpet, Velvet and Plush.

Curtain Poles, Walnut, Ebony or Ash; Decorated Opaque Window Shades, New Style Portia Window Curtains; CARPETS, a great variety all kinds. WALL PAPERS, with artistic decorations; Mouldings, Mirrors, Blankets, Perambulators, Upholstery Goods.

Crockery, Glassware, Etc.

Decorated Toilet Sets, latest styles, just opened; Majolica Ware, an immense variety just opened; Polka Dot and Fancy Glassware; Rich Gold Library Lamps and Chandeliers, with prisms; Cutlery, John Russel's celebrated; Plated Ware, Vases, Fancy Goods.

SOLE AGENT FOR— Cold Blast Feathers, warranted odorless; Bushnell Roll-up Spring Beds, the cleanest and best; Dowell Woodenware—cannot fall to pieces; Marsh Electric Lamp, improved, guaranteed the best.

Importer and Jobber of House Furnishing Goods of every description. Call and examine stock and prices before purchasing. P. O. Box 218.

JOHN WEILER, - - Victoria, B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

LIMITED.

Taking effect from August 6th, Steamers will leave as follows, viz:—

FRASER RIVER ROUTE.

FROM VICTORIA FOR	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WED'SDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURD
Ladner's & New Westminster	7 A M		7 A M.		7 A M	
Port Hammond	7 A M				7 A M.	
Plumper Pass					7 A M.	
Granv'le,Moodyv'le,Pt.Moody			8 A M.			
Chilliwhack	7 A M				7 A M	
Yale						

NOTE.—In event of steamers not being able to reach Port Hammond, freight for points in the Interior will be delivered at Port Moody. No freight will be received after 5 p. m.

JNO. IRVING, Manager.

Victoria Transfer Co. (LIMITED.)

STREET OMNIBUS LINE

TIME TABLE.

Busses leave the following points every hour daily (Sundays excepted):

Corner Government and Johnson Sts., For Point Ellice and Fountain on Douglas street—Commencing at 7:45 a. m.; last trip 7:45 p. m. For Outside Wharf and head of Fort street—Commencing at 8:15 a. m.; last trip 8:15 p. m.

Fountain on Douglas street. For Outside Wharf, via Douglas, Johnson, Government and Quebec streets—Commencing at 8 a. m.; last trip, 8 p. m.

Point Ellice. For head of Fort street, via Store, Johnson, Government and Fort streets—Commencing at 8 a. m., last trip, 8 p. m.

Head of Fort street. For Point Ellice, via Fort, Government and Store streets—Commencing at 8:20 a. m.; last trip, 8:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS. Leaves Fountain and Point Ellice 10:45 a. m., 12:45, 6:45 and 8:45 p. m. Leaves Outside Wharf and head at Fort at 11:25 a. m., 1:35 and 6.15 p. m.

SINGLE FARE, - - - 10 CENTS. Twelve Tickets for One Dollar.

FRANK BARNARD, Secretary. nov6

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75
No Vacations
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
Ladies admitted into all departments.
Send for circulars

F. REVELY, Real Estate Agent, CONVEYANCER. RENT & DEBT COLLECTOR.

Money loaned. Business promptly attended to. P. O. Box 436. nov9

John Meston

CARRIAGE MAKER, BLACKSMITH, Etc. Government street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets. VICTORIA, B. C. (f)

DONALDSON'S CALEDONIA WASHING POWDER. This preparation has been tried by our customers and found to give the best satisfaction, excelling all others. We can safely recommend it to the public as possessing qualities known to be UNRIVALLED. ALSO—

THE SELF-FEEDING SHOE BRUSH. Sole Agents for British Columbia, J. & J. FLETT, Grocers, Corner Fort and Douglas Streets.

E. C. PRIOR, —IMPORTER OF— **Iron, Steel, HARDWARE** —AND— **Agricult'rl Machinery**

Builders' Hardware, Miners' Outfits, Farm Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Mowers, Reapers, Twine Binders, Etc., Etc., Etc.

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

SAILING OF VESSELS—RAILROADS.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

TIME TABLE.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at ... 2:30 a.m.
Arrives at New Tacoma at ... 4:30 a.m.
Arrives at Portland at ... 1:25 p.m.
Leaves Portland at ... 11:45 a.m

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Arrives at Portland at ... 10:30 a.m
Arrives at New Tacoma at ... 6:30 p.m
Arrives at Victoria at ... 11:00 a.m

NOTE—Steamers leave Victoria daily, except Sunday, connecting at Portland with Express trains for the East.

Passengers will leave on regular transport boat which leaves Ash street wharf at 3 p. m. daily. The tickets they hold will secure their transfer.

This is the only line from Puget Sound to all Eastern points in the United States and Canada.

Call upon or write to ROBERT IRVING, Agent. Office—C. P. N. Co.'s building, Wharf street. C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager. JOHN J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass'r & F't Agt. General Offices—Corner Front and D streets Portland, Oregon. oc30

The Great Overland Route.

Northern Pacific R. R.

The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Magnificent Day Coaches and Elegant Emigrant Sleeping Cars, with Berths free of charge.

From Washington and Oregon points to the East via ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

The only Transcontinental Line running Palace Dining Cars. (Meals, 75 cents.)

Fastest time ever made from the Coast over the Northern Pacific Railroad to Sioux City, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Chicago, and all points throughout the East and Southeast, via St. Paul and Minneapolis.

EMIGRANT SLEEPING CARS Are hauled on regular express trains over the entire length of the Northern Pacific R. R. Passengers can save $7 to $9 by buying through Eastern tickets from the Victoria Agent. No change of cars.

Leave Portland, going East, at 8 p. m. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul 12:30 p. m. (noon) fourth day.

Connections made at St. Paul and Minneapolis to all points East, South and Southeast.

Trains leave Portland for Tacoma at 11:45 p. m. daily; arrive at Tacoma 6.30 p. m., connecting with O. R. and N. Co.'s boats for all points on Puget Sound, arriving in Victoria at 9:30 a. m.

A. D. CHARLTON, Gen. Western Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington Street, Portland.

Robert Irving, Agent, Victoria.

SECURE YOUR TICKETS FOR Overland Travel BY THE GREAT

Albertea & R'k Isl'nd ROUTES.

Connecting with the N. P. R. R AT ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

COMFORT, SPEED, PLEASURE, CHEAPNESS, —ALL COMBINED.—

ROBERT IRVING, Agent, Victoria.

CHAS. KENNEDY, Passenger Agent, Portland, Oreg

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL SAIL FOR HONGKONG via YOKOHAMA as follows:

City of New York, Nov. 19th.
City of Peking, Dec. 9th.
City of Sidney Dec. 29th.

Excursion tickets to Yokohama and return at reduced rates.

For NEW YORK, via PANAMA.

San Blas, Nov. 14th. At 10 o clock A. M.

Taking freight and passengers for Mazatlan, Acapulco, Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Acajutla, La Libertad and Punta Arenas

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.

Zealandia, - - - - Nov. 21st at 2 o'clock p.m. or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

$10 additional is charged for upper cabin passage.

For freight or passage apply at the office, corner First and Brannan streets. WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents.

ZED S. HALL,

Bookseller & Stationer

Columbia Street, New Westminster.

Books, Periodicals, —AND—

STANDARD WORKS ORDERED from England and the United States at short notice and at publishers' prices. oct17f

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Commercial College, PORTLAND, OREGON.

W. S. JAMES ... Principal. J. A. VERSION ... Secretary and Penman. N. W. cor. Second & Salmon Sts. The C. C. Journal free, giving full information, cost, rates. Address W. S. James, Principal, Portland, Or.—P. O. Box 583.

Notices.

Administrator's Notice.

THE CREDITORS OF LAWRENCE REDMOND, late of Cassiar, B. C., deceased, who died on or about the 14th day of October, last, and all others having claims against his estate, are hereby notified to send by post, or otherwise deliver to John Grant, of Victoria, the administrator of the estate and effects of the said deceased, on or before the first day of January, 1886, their Christian names, surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them; and in default thereof, and immediately after the said 1st day of January, 1886 the assets of the said Lawrence Redmond will be distributed amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which notice shall have been given as above required. And this notice being given under the provisions of 41 Vic., cap. 12, sec. 18, British Columbia, the said administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received by him or the undersigned, his solicitors, at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., 28th November, 1885. EBERTS & TAYLOR, nov30 Solicitors for the said Administrator.

Municipal Notice.

ALL PERSONS (not otherwise qualified to vote at Municipal Elections in the City of Victoria), and who are desirous of Registering as Voters under the Householder Qualification in the Municipal Amendment Act, 1885, can obtain forms at the City Hall on application. The said forms must be returned, duly signed, ten days at least before the next election.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.

City Hall, 3rd December, 1885. dec4

Notice

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate a Company to carry on the business of Fire Insurance upon the mutual principle within the Province of British Columbia.

Dated 14th December, 1885, Victoria, B. C. EBERTS & TAYLOR, dec15 6w Solicitors for Applicants.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing, equipping and maintaining Gas Works, and supplying gas to consumers at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Coal Harbor and English Bay, New Westminster District, and of doing all acts and things requisite or convenient for effecting the purposes aforesaid.

Dated 18th December, 1885. J. ROLAND HETT, Langley street, Victoria, dec19 Solicitor for the Applicants.

Estate of John R. Phillips, DECEASED, INTESTATE.

ALL CLAIMS against the above estate are to be sent in at once, duly proved, and all parties indebted are requested to pay the amounts due to the undersigned. JAMES C. PREVOST, Administrator.

18th December, 1885. dec19 1m

Notice.

In the Estate of HUGH LLOYD JONES, late of the City of Victoria, Chemist and Druggist, deceased.

DEBTORS are requested to pay the amounts due by them, and creditors to present their claims to Messrs. J. C. Bales and W. R. Jones, the Executors of the will of the deceased. J. ROLAND HETT, Langley street, Victoria, Solicitors for the Executors.

December 12, 1885. dec12

In the Estate of Susan Emily Holmes, deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send them to the undersigned, at his office, Fort and Langley streets, and all persons indebted to the estate will please pay the same. GEORGE BYRNES, Executor.

December 23, 1885. dec24 1m

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between S. C. Burris and W. de la Penotiere, as Architects and Engineers, has this day been dissolved. S. C. Burris will continue the business as Architect and discharge all debts and collect all accounts due the said firm. S. C. BURRIS, WM. DE LA PENOTIERE.

December 1st, 1885. dec4

Notice

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of Calbreath, Grant & Cook, Cassiar, are requested to call on the undersigned at the office of Mr. R. Lippett, second door from the Telegraph office, Victoria, to settle their indebtedness, or legal steps will be taken to collect the same. JOHN GRANT.

Victoria, Dec. 3rd, 1885. dec3 td

Notice.

DURING my absence in California Frank Campbell holds my power of attorney. P. MURPHY, Adelphi Saloon.

October 3rd, 1885. oct3

Fire Insurance

Ætna Insurance Co. OF HARTFORD, CONN. ESTABLISHED 1819.

Cash Assets ... $10,000,000
Losses paid in 66 years ... $60,000,000

Risks accepted at current rates of premium, and losses paid with promptitude and liberality. FRANK BODWELL, City Agent, Government street, June 1 Next door to Telegraph Office.

Empire Brewery.

HENNING PETERS, late of the Lion Brewery, is now prepared to supply the trade and families with all kinds of

Beer, Ale and Porter.

The Brewery is situated on Spring Ridge, and is built over a well of pure, ever running spring water. This fact enables me to manufacture the very finest brands, equal to any imported Ale, Beer and Porter.

The machinery used is of latest pattern, the ingredients are pure water, malt and hops, and a trial is only necessary to convince that the brands are the finest manufactured in the Province.

All orders for city supply, or for shipment to Island or Mainland points will receive prompt attention and a satisfactory article furnished. HENNING PETERS, Empire Brewery, aug10 tf Spring Ridge, Victoria, B. C.

The New York Sun,

The Best Newspaper in America, and by far the Most Readable.

Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.

The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any newspaper.

No subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

Beautiful and Substantial Premiums in Standard Gold and Silver Watches, Valuable Books, the Best Family Sewing Machine known to the trade, and an unequaled list of objects of real utility and instruction.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, per Year (without Sunday) ... $6 00
DAILY, per month (without Sunday) ... 50
SUNDAY, per year ... 1 00
[illegible] EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR ... 7 00
WEEKLY, per year ... 1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

The Daily Times.

Victoria, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1885.

"RESPECTABLY DRESSED."

[Helen Hunt Jackson in The Independent.]

"An unknown man, respectably dressed,"
That was all that the record said;
Wondering pity might guess the rest;
One thing was sure, the man was dead.

And dead, because he'd no heart to live;
His courage had faltered and had failed the test.
How little the all we now can give,
A nameless sod to cover his breast!

"Respectably dressed," the thoughtless read
The sentence over, and idly say,
"What was it then, since it was not need,
Which made him thus fling his life away?"

"Respectably dressed!" How little they know
Who never have been for money pressed
What it costs respectable poor to go,
Day after day, "respectably dressed!"

The beggars on sidewalks suffer less;
The herd all together, clan and clan;
Alike and equal in wretchedness,
No room for pride between man and man.

Nothing to lose by rags, or by dirt,
More often something is gained instead;
Nothing to fear but bodily hurt,
Nothing to hope for save daily bread.

But respectably poor have all to lose;
For the world to know, means loss and shame;
They'd rather die, if they had to choose;
They cling as for life to place and name.

Cling, and pretend, and conceal, and hide;
Never an hour but its terror bears;
Terror which slinks like guilt to one side,
And often a guiltier conscience wears.

"Respectably dressed" to the last, aye last!
Last dollar, last crust, last proud pulse beat;
Starved body, starved soul, hope dead and past;
What wonder that any death looks sweet.

"An unknown man, respectably dressed,"
That was all that the record said.
When will the question let us rest,
Is it fault of ours that the man was dead?

When Poisons Are Prescribed.

[New York Sun.]

A druggist is not obliged to follow the prescription of a physician in case more than the maximum dose of a poison is prescribed.

"In such instances," said a prominent druggist, "we detain the customer and send a clerk to ask the physician if a mistake has not been made. He may have accidentally written morphine for quinine, or perhaps the particular patient was accustomed to the drug prescribed and needed an unusual dose. The pharmacist is held responsible for all accidents resulting from a faulty prescription, and he cannot shield himself behind the doctor. He should know that certain innocent drugs when combined form a deadly poison, and he must look out for such combinations. Only a thoroughly skilled pharmacist, who has been apprenticed to the business for five years and has a license from the board of pharmacy, or who is a graduate of the college of pharmacy, is competent to put up a prescription. He must have a good knowledge of chemistry and be skilled in the uses of poisons.

"After many years' practice a druggist becomes familiar with all kinds of prescriptions, and, as a rule, the same sort come in day after day, with little change. Where there is a deviation we are apt to examine the prescription closely in order to be sure everything is all right. If there is doubt, we wait until we communicate with the physician. If there is no poison in the prescription, of course we do not care what we put up.

"In dealing out poisonous prescriptions we warn the patient not to take more than the prescribed dose. We don't like to get into trouble through patients taking an overdose. We think of such things when we make up prescriptions, and we are very careful to get the right jar. Every careful druggist, in handling a jar of drugs, will read the label when he takes it down and again when he puts it up.

"So many liniments contain poisonous materials that it has become a custom to put them in blue bottles and label them 'For external use only.' Otherwise people would be apt to take them by the teaspoon."

"What if a man should bring in a prescription not signed and containing poison?"

"No trouble about that. He wouldn't get it."

The New Boy Was Firm.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Four boys were sitting on a line fence dividing two houses on John R. street attracted the attention of a pedestrian and he halted and asked what they were looking at.

"New family moving in there to-day," replied one.

"Well, what of it?"

"They've got a boy about as big as us."

"Well, what of that?"

"Nothing, only we was trying him."

At that moment the new boy appeared on the grass about twenty feet away. One of the boys on the fence made up a face at him. He promptly responded. Then another boy threw a stone at him. He hurled it back.

"Say, I'll lick you!" called the biggest boy.

"You can't do it."

The four boys made as if they would jump over the fence, but the new boy stood firm.

"I'll dare you up here!"

"I'll dare you down here!"

"He's all right—he's game," said the big boy to the pedestrian. "If he was a coward we was going to lick him, but now we'll go over and let him have a whiff on our cigar stub."

Where the Emperors Met.

[Foreign Letter.]

In the courtyard of the palace at Kremsier where the emperors met a few days ago grass grew a foot high. The crystal chandeliers were as black as coal. The kitchen was garrisoned by legions of rats. It took 200 workmen ten days and nights to make the palace presentable; but at last incense was burnt to drive away the smell of fresh paint, and the hard task of cleansing was done.

Bosworth Battlefield.

The site of the famous battle of Bosworth, where Richard III lost his life, is now intersected by a canal and a railway. No pains has been taken to preserve the old battle-marks, and the only thing that remains to inform the curious of their close proximity to the grounds is a high-road.

A Saratoga Beverage.

The latest beverage at Saratoga is the Bromley cocktail. The bartender pours it into the tumbler, which he fills with half an inch of rich cream and an inch of strong, well-sweetened coffee.

What a Difference.

It is remarkable what a difference there is in the sensation when you get a letter inclosing a $10 bill and when you get one inclosing a bill for $10.

Carbonic Acid Gas.

The fermentation of malt liquors has been found to turn 25,000,000,000 gallons of carbonic acid yearly into the atmosphere of Great Britain.

Thoreau: It is strange that men will talk of miracles, revelations, inspiration and the like as things past, while love remains.

ROBUST HEALTH

Is not always enjoyed by those who seem to possess it. The taint of corrupted blood may be secretly undermining the constitution. In time, the poison will certainly show its effects, and with all the more virulence the longer it has been allowed to permeate the system. Each pimple, sty, boil, skin disorder and sense of unnatural lassitude, or languor, is one of Nature's warnings of the consequences of neglect.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only remedy that can be relied upon, in all cases, to eradicate the taint of hereditary disease and the special corruptions of the blood. It is the only alterative that is sufficiently powerful to thoroughly cleanse the system of **Scrofulous** and **Mercurial** impurities and the pollution of **Contagious Diseases**. It also neutralizes the poisons left by **Diphtheria** and **Scarlet Fever**, and enables rapid recuperation from the enfeeblement and debility caused by these diseases.

Myriads of Cures

Achieved by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, in the past forty years, are attested, and there is no blood disease, at all possible of cure, that will not yield to it. Whatever the ailments of this class, and wherever found, from the scurvy of the Arctic circle to the "veldt-sores" of South Africa, this remedy has afforded health to the sufferers by whom it was employed. Druggists everywhere can cite numerous cases, within their personal knowledge, of remarkable cures wrought by it, where all other treatment had been unavailing. People will do well to

Trust Nothing Else

than AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Numerous crude mixtures are offered to the public as "blood purifiers," which only allure the patient with the pretense of many cheap doses, and with which it is folly to experiment while disease is steadily becoming more deep-seated and difficult of cure. Some of these mixtures do much lasting harm. Bear in mind that the only medicine that can radically purify the vitiated blood is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

Robertson & Co.
ESTATE
Brokers

We are Purchasing Property at

VANCOUVER

The Terminal City of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

CONSULT

C[illegible] & CO.,

VICTORIA, B. C.

TOWN OF FARWELL.

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.
oc19 6m

VANCOUVER

Lots for Sale

IN

Lot 200 A, Group 1,

New Westminster District.

Apply to

HENRY V. EDMONDS,
New Westminster.
dec4 1m
Or ALLSOP & MASON,
Government street Victoria.

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family, Windsor, Bakers' and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

ISOM, LANNING & CO.
Proprietors.
aug 14 tf

Awarded First Premium at Oregon State Fair 1882, 1883, 1884. Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics Fair, 1882, 1883, 1884.

Capitol Mills Flour

FULL ROLLER PROCESS.

Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.

ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 75 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Hadon, the Baker who bought it, the best he had ever used.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mills—Salem, Oregon.

PORTLAND AGENT:
GEORGE SHIEL,
5 Stark street.

OREGON MILLING CO.'S

ROYAL FLOUR!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

Sold by all leading Grocers.

JOHN WILSON,
Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria,
Agent for British Columbia.

ROCKFORD

QUICK TRAIN WATCHES.

Unequalled in Exacting Service. Used by the U. S. Coast Survey; U. S. Naval Observatory by Locomotive Engineers and other Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST. Sold in principal cities and towns by exclusive American leading Jewelers, with a full warrant.

G. W. A. LANGE & SON

VICTORIA.

Sole Agents for British Columbia.

NEW GOODS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

AT A. GILMORE'S, JOHNSON STREET.

We have just received a splendid line of the following Goods:

Gloves, Silk Braces, Silk Handkerchiefs, Men's and Boys' Scarfs and Ties of all descriptions.

Cardigan Jackets, Men's Winter Caps, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Scarf Pins, and Cuff Buttons. Also, a fine assortment of Men's and Boys' Black Diagonal Suits.

An inspection of these goods solicited.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. Fit and workmanship guaranteed.

PIONEER TAILOR—ESTABLISHED 1858. No Chinese employed.

The White House

Hutcheson, Young & Co.

Have just received, via the Northern Pacific Railway, direct from the Manufacturers, a full line of seasonable

WINTER DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

OTTOMAN AND MELTON ULSTER CLOTHS,

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES;

Silk Plushes, Silk Velvets, Sicillienne Damas, and all the Latest Novelties in Mantle Silks;

English Electric Macintosh Cloaks in great variety.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas in great variety.

Ladies' Merino, Cashmere and Lambswool Underwear, a full assortment.

HOSIERY, Finest Cashmere, all sizes; Boys' Jersey Suits, Navy and Heather; Newest Styles in Fancy Mixed Gold Braids, Buttons and Trimmings, Kid, Kid-lined and Cashmere Gloves, Blankets, Flannels and Railway Rugs, extra good value.

MILLINERY *A small but very choice selection of Hats and Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers.*

ALSO—A full line of General Sorting-up Goods for our Dry Goods and General Stock, PRICES, AS USUAL, RIGHT.

Special for Christmas and the New Year.

C. E. REDFERN

HAVING just imported a large stock of English, French, American and Canadian goods for Holiday Presents, invites his customers and all who are interested in novelties to inspect them before purchasing elsewhere. These goods are altogether different from anything hitherto introduced into this Province, and will be sold at low prices.

Amber Jewellery, the London & Paris rage. English Oak Ware. French Clocks in elegant marble cases. Combination Sets in cases for table use. A few choice sets real Coral Jewellery.

Fancy Beads in great variety.

New styles in English Plated Ware.

Noveltyin Brooches "Ye views of olde London."

In addition to the above mentioned novelties, the staple stock of Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry has been largely increased to meet the requirements of the season.

C. E. REDFERN,

Government Street, between Fort & Broughton.

LOOK HERE!

LEVI THE TAILOR

Invites the public to call and examine

The Finest Pantaloon Patterns in the Market.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Every customer will receive an imported pair of Suspenders free until Jan. 1st, 1886.

Remember, astonishingly low prices at

Levi the Tailor's, 37 Johnson Street.

TO LET,

A SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, with kitchen all hard finished and nearly new, with large barn, horse and cow stables, fowl houses, hog-eries, etc., etc.

About two acres of first class Garden, with about 150 fruit trees, rose bushes, &c. This property is beautifully situated, about 1½ mile from the Post Office, on the Cedar Hill Road, Oakland estate.

--Also for Sale,--

1 fine Mare, with Colt; 2 Colts, one rising 4 years and 1 2-year old; some first class milch Cows; 1 thoroughbred Berkshire Boar; 4 Berkshire Sows in farrow; Ploughs, Harness, Roller, Dump Cart, Spring Wagon, and other farm implements too numerous to mention.

For further particulars, apply to WM. TIERNEY, proprietor, Johnson street, Bunster's buildings; or to W. S. MASON, Real Estate Agent, Broad street, Victoria. dec4

Season 1885. Direct from London.

NEUFELDER & ROSS

OFFER RAISINS—Muscatels, Dehesa, Valencia, Sultana.

FIGS, ORANGE, CITRON AND LEMON PEELS.

PATRONS OF OUR

STREET CARS

Should bear in mind that

One Fare takes them to any part of the City.

Cars meet at corner of Johnson and Government, where passengers so desiring can change. dec1 F. S. BARNARD, Secretary.

Notice to Parents.

PARENTS desiring to have their children ride to and from School in our

STREET CARS

Can procure tickets at a special rate of

TWENTY FOR ONE DOLLAR,

Procurable only at the office of the Company Broughton street.
dec 1 F. S. BARNARD, Secretary.

AT MADAME WHARTON'S HAIR STORE we take Hair to Cyn and make over in a new shape. We clean and curl feathers and crape. We keep a handsome stock of Hair Goods. Charges to suit the times. Yates street, corner Douglas.

THE CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

P. O. BOX 75. 204 FELL'S BLOCK, FORT STREET. P. O. BOX 75.

66 CASES BOOTS & SHOES,

Just arrived for the Holidays, all of which are marked way down.

Also, 17 Boxes Odds and Ends on the floor, at half-price.

Geo. H. Maynard, - - Fort Street.

$2000 WORTH

Of Holiday Goods will be given away at the Cheap Variety Store, Masonic Building, Douglas Street, during the Xmas month.

Street Car Tickets Free.

PICTURES FRAMED

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

A large stock of Fine Mouldings unequalled in Victoria.

Fine Selected Stock of Engravings

Works of Art and all kinds of Pictures, Mirrors, and Picture Glass sold by the light or box.

The finest Furniture made to order.

All work warranted.

JOS. SOMMER,
se24 Government street.

Horses and Shorthorns

FOR SALE—Several well broke, gentle Horses, young and middle-aged, with one old gelding still serviceable. Responsible parties can have any of the horses for a short trial.

SHORTHORNS.

Three Shorthorn Bull Calves,

Three-quarter bred, but as symmetrical as thoroughbreds.

Terms Cash. Wheat, Oats or Potatoes.

W. F. TOLMIE.
oc13 lmd&w P. O Box 238, Victoria.

W. S. MASON,

IMPORTER,

Wholesale Grocer & Provision Dealer

No. 2 and 4 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

All orders for Groceries, Meats, Standard or Country brands of Flour, Meals and Feed promptly filled.

Sole Agent for the "DOGGE" HAMS, the finest cured. ja29

HAS ARRIVED!

THOMAS THOMPSON

Practical Gunmaker from Birmingham, England.

Has also had 14 years' experience in the leading Fire-Arm Factories of the United States. Rifles recut and resighted. Sewing Machines repaired, Cutlery ground and set. Locksmithing and General Repairing done. All work guaranteed.

Shop—17 Yates St., next to S. L. Kelly & Co. P. O. Box 426. oct 15-tf

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

Real Estate Agents.

PURCHASE, SELL AND LEASE PROPerty, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to

REAL ESTATE.

Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands, can be consulted at their office. fe13

C. B. ROBELEE,

Carpenter, Joiner and Contractor,

WHARF STREET, near JOHNSON,
VICTORIA.

All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Houses built on the Instalment plan.

Charges Moderate.
oct10-3m.

W. H. PHILIPPS,

ENGRAVER

ON WOOD AND METAL.

Die Sinker, Stamp Maker, Stencil Cutter.

OFFICIAL SEALS

And all kinds of Jewelry Engraved.

Corner Trounce and Broad Streets
au24tf Victoria, B. C.

KURTZ & Co.,

Pioneer White Labor

Cigar and Cigarette

Manufacturers.

Established, 1879.

VICTORIA. - - - BRITISH COLUMBIA

ESTABLISHED 1864.

DeCandia & Curry,

General Grocers,

HAVING purchased the business of G. Montobio, Store street, are now prepared to carry on

A General Grocery and Provision Business.

A well selected stock can always be found. Business conducted on a cash basis.

dec1 DeCANDIA & CURRY.

REGINALD NUTTALL,

Real Estate Broker, Valuator and Conveyancer.

Loans Negotiated. Property bought and sold on commission, etc.

OFFICE—Pemberton Block, Yates street, Victoria. aug18 12

ENRICO SORGE,

[FROM LONDON.]

Sole Pianist and Orchestral Conductor.

PROFESSOR AND TEACHER OF SINGING and the Pianoforte.

Attendance daily from 2 to 3 o'clock at Waitt's Music Store, where terms may be known. no18 1m

"SIT NOW!"

AND AVOID THE

XMAS

RUSH.

If you cannot go "Home" at Xmas, send your Photo. Go to

HALL & LOWE'S,

And get the very best.

HASTINGS,

The oldest established and

LEADING

PHOTOGRAPHER,

FORT STREET.
nov20

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

The Best Dessert Wine Ever Imported to British Columbia.

THE SAINT RAPHAEL WINE has a delicious flavor, and is drank in the principal cities of Europe, North and South America, Great Britain and the Colonies. The quantity exported annually is sufficient proof of its quality and stability, while for the real connoisseur there is no wine that can be considered its superior.

The St. Raphael Wine Co.,

Valence, Department of the Drome, (France.) Agents in Victoria, Boucherat & Co. May be had retail of Fell & Co., Neufelder & Ross, or H. Saunders. dec10-1-w

LANSDOWNE

Billiard Parlor

Standard Block, Government St.

Bruno Godin & O'Brien, Proprietors.

Elegantly Furnished. New Brunswick-Balke Tables.

OPEN THIS EVENING.

THE CIGAR ATTACHE

Furnished with the Choicest Brands of Imported Cigars and Meerschaums.

Give us a call. dec23

GO TO THE LONDON

BOOT & SHOE STORE

FOR GOOD BOOTS & SHOES.

IF YOU WANT BOOTS AND Shoes made to order, give me a call.

Repairs neatly executed. Prices moderate.

JAS. MAYNARD, Proprietor,
Douglas Street,
(Opposite the City Hall.)

J. H. CUTTER

Bourbon Whiskey,

Case and Bulk.

R. C. JANION

STORE STREET.

TABLE DELICACIES,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FINE

FAMILY GROCERIES

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Provisions, Liquors, Etc.,

Every article for hotel, boarding house or private family use.

HENRY SAUNDERS
Johnson Street.

CHAS HAYWARD

Funeral Director

and Embalmer.

Government St. VICTORIA, B. C.

DR. CHIPP,

M. R. C. S., England; L. S. A., London.

Office—Langley & Bastion Streets.

Hours—10 a.m. till 1 p.m.; 2 till 4 p.m.; 8 p.m. till 9:30.

NOTE—Women and Children only, 2 till 4 p.m.

Residence—Broad near Fort Street. Telephone Call 98.

R. B. THOMPSON,

DENTIST.

Office—Old Masonic Building, (over Messrs. Wilson & Co.'s Dry Goods Store), Government street.

Nitrous Oxide Gas (Laughing Gas) administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 5 p. m. dec6

MIDWIFERY.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE, RECENTLY from Halifax, N. S. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street, over Bonnell's grocery store.

COAL & WOOD.

THE JAMES BAY COAL YARD

Is selling Coal at the following rates per ton:

Best Wellington Coal, $8; 5 ton lots at $7.50 per ton.

Best Southfield Coal, $7.

FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

Wood, either cut or full length.

An assortment of Spruce and Cedar LUMBER on hand.

TELEPHONE CALL 320.

Orders left at Capt. Warren's office, Wharf street, or at the office, James Bay.

dec11 G. D. WARREN.

To Coal Consumers.

Coal Direct from the Collieries.

THE VANCOUVER COAL MINING AND Land Company, (Limited), are now prepared to supply consumers direct from their Collieries with their

Best Household Coal

In quantities of one ton and upwards.

Price $7 per Ton of 2,000 Pounds.

The Coal will be hand picked and delivered in sacks of 100 lbs. each. Orders should be sent to the Company at Nanaimo, and to prevent delay should be accompanied by Post Office Order or Cheque.

The Coal will be delivered at the consumer's residence or place of business within two days of receipt of advice.

nov 5 SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Supt.

COAL! COAL!

Best Southfield Coal

From the Vancouver Collieries.

Double screened, weight guaranteed.

SEVEN DOLLARS PER TON

Delivered; $6.25 on the wharf; Single Sack, 40 cents.

Be not deceived; Southfield Coal is the best in the market.

GUTMAN & FRANK,
dec5 Johnson and Store Str. est

Something New

MESSRS. CROFT & BUCKETT have on hand and for sale

Vancouver Coal Company's

SOUTHFIELD COAL,

$1 per ton delivered; $6.25 per ton on the wharf; Single Sacks, 40 cents.

This Coal is hand-picked and of the best quality. Leave your orders at the

Union Truck and Dray Company's Office, foot of Yates Street.

Post Office Box 454. dec19 1m

Oppenheimer Bros.

OFFER TO SELL

BALANCE OF STOCK AT COST.

We call special attention to our

SEVEN YEARS' OLD

Bourbon Whiskey,

IN HALF-BARRELS.

FREE AND BONDED STORAGE.
dec17

CARTER BROS.,

Pale Ale, Porter & Beer Brewers,

VANCOUVER BREWERY,

HAVE REMOVED their Brewery from Johnson street to the corner of Herald and Government streets, where they have larger and more commodious premises, and are now better prepared to supply the trade and families.

City and Mainland orders will receive prompt attention.

Your orders solicited.

CARTER BROS.,
Vancouver Brewery.
P. O. BOX 376. dec6

Garesche, Green & Co.,

BANKERS,

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. Currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

GOLD DUST & U. S. CURRENCY

PURCHASED AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

Sight Drafts & Telegraphic Transfers

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Available in all parts of Europe, England Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the Principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

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PARTIES WISHING TO BRING OUT their friends from Europe, Canada and the States, will save money by purchasing tickets from

HALL & GOEPEL,

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA,

Agents for Atlantic Steamship Lines and Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. fe2

D. M. EBERTS. W. J. TAYLOR.

Eberts & Taylor,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS,

Langley Street, Victoria.

HON. JOHN CARLING,

A well-known gentleman throughout Western Ontario, in connection with his London brewery. He is certainly the handsomest and most benevolent looking man in the cabinet. He was born near London on the 23d January, 1828. Was first elected to parliament in December, 1857, for the city of London, since which time, with the exception of an interval of a few months in 1874, when he was defeated by Col. Walker, who was unseated for bribery and disqualified, Mr. Carling has held his seat as the Forest city's representative. He was also a member of the first government in Ontario, under the leadership of Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald. The passage of the Antidual Representation Act prevented him holding the two seats and he elected to keep the Commons one. He held the office referred to from July 1867, to Dec., 1871, when Mr. Blake, then leader of the Liberals in the Local Legislature for Ontario, defeated the government after a severe struggle. Mr. Carling is not a trained orator or debater. He seldom addresses the House, but when occasion compells him to speak he receives a good hearing from both sides. As Postmaster General he proved himself to be a most efficient administrator and left behind him a creditable record. In the department of Agriculture and Immigration his administrative qualities will prove equally effective.

HON. ... WHITE,

Minister of the Interior, was born in Montreal in 1830. At an early age he entered a mercantile establishment, but remained there only a short time. Leaving mercantile pursuits he became apprenticed to the printing business; then a reporter and afterwards editor of the Peterborough, Ont., *Review*; then the proprietorship of the Hamilton *Spectator* and lastly the Montreal *Gazette*. After repeated efforts Mr. White although a resident of Montreal, was in 1878 elected for Cardwell, a constituency some 35 miles northwest of Toronto. He is a hard working member and has proved himself to be one of the most useful men in the House. He is a fluent speaker, an excellent debater and being thoroughly familiar with all matters of interest to Canada he is a powerful antagonist to contend against. On all questions of commerce and finance he is specially well versed. Since his appointment to his present office he has traveled much through the Northwest familiarizing himself with the requirements of that vast country. He will make a judicious, enlightened administrator of that most important department. On the floor of the House parliament and the country wi l bear much of the capabilities of Canada's Northwest inheritance through Mr. White.

HON. FRANK SMITH,

a Senator and an Irishman by birth, holds a seat in the Cabinet without a portfolio or a salary, as the representative of the Irish Roman Catholics of Ontario. He is another example of what enterprise, energy and perseverence can accomplish in a country like Canada. He began life as a farmer, but drifted into the grocery business on a small scale at first. Leaving the retail trade he launched into the wholesale business first in London, from whence he removed to Toronto, where he has carried on the most extensive wholesale grocery and liquor business in Canada. He was a pronounced clear Grit up to 1861, when he went over to the Conservative camp bringing with him a considerable following. He owns the Toronto street railway system; is President of the Northern Railway and many loaning and savings banks concerns, besides a director in gas, telephone, electric light and other companies. He is held in high esteem by all classes of the community. He is charitable and most affable in his manner. A pronounced opponent of the Scott Act and all temperance legislation. He wields considerable influence in the Senate. He rarely addresses that venerable body, but when he rises to address his peers he is heard with marked attention. He is in his 63d year.

HON. MR. THOMPSON,

Minister of Justice, to which office he was appointed last October, is a Nova Scotian by birth, and close upon fifty years of age. Previous to his acceptance of the portfolio of Minister of Justice he was a Judge in the Supreme Court of his native province. He represents the County of Antigonish; the former representative of which was Mr. McIsaacs, a Liberal, who resigned his seat to accept of a County Judgeship and threw the riding into the lap of the Conservatives. In Nova Scotia Hon. Mr. Thompson was a prominent figure for many years prior to his elevation to the bench. He is a hard working, persevering, industrious gentleman; of a commanding appearance, a good, sound logical speaker, and will prove quite an acquisition to the debating ability of the government. His selection was considered to be one of Sir John's grand master strokes of policy

Everybody has heard of Canada's great orator and statesman,

THE HON. EDWARD BLAKE,

who since his entrance into public life in 1867 has been looked upon as a future premier. Born near London, Ont., on the 13th Oct., 1833, he has entered upon his 53rd year. In stature he is close upon six feet, stoutly and compactly put together. At the age of 35 years he became leader of the Liberals in the Ontario Legislature and in that House displayed such excellent generalship that in three years he defeated another Macdonald, Hon. John Sandfield, who had been a member of many Reform Cabinets in previous years as well as premier of Canada from 1861 to 1863. At this early stage in his career Mr. Blake began to show signs of independence of thought and action. On resigning the Ontario premiership he entered with great heartiness into the debates in the Commons. His first great effort in that chamber being a speech on the Red River rebellion and Riel culpability in that revolt. His speech on the Pacific scandal was so convincing and overpowering that on the day following its delivery Sir John's government resigned. On the 7th of Nov., 1873, he was sworn in as a member of the Mackenzie administration (without office or salary) from that date till Feb., 1874, when he resigned. In 1875 he delivered his famous Aurora speech in which he gave expression to many advanced ideas for which he was afterwards soundly berated by both political parties. At this time a rupture in the Liberal ranks seemed inevitable. The Toronto *Liberal* was started in the Blakeite's interest; but its existence was of short duration for in the fall of 1875 he was appointed Minister of Justice, which portfolio he held till Sept., 1877, when he became President of the Council, holding this office till January, 1878, which he resigned on account of continued ill-health. During his absence in England in 1878 the general election took place and he was defeated in South Bruce, but a seat was obtained for him in his old constituency, West Durham, in 1879. During the session of 1880 he was elected leader of the opposition by the unanimous vote of those present at the caucus held for that purpose. There is no questioning Mr. Blake's ability, for it far transcends that of any other public man in Canada. Everyone has heard of Mr. Blake, the eminent lawyer, the keen critic, the mighty orator, who marshals his facts with the skill shown by a great general in marshaling his forces, and bears down everything before the irresistible tide of his oratory. Mr. Blake is a Democrat by conviction and an aristocrat by nature. Not having any marked failings of his own, is not very charitable to those who are not so fortunate as he is in that respect. Of his ability as a speaker there can be no doubt. Some lines of Moile's so accurately describe his style of speaking that one would almost think they were written for that purpose. Here they are:—

'Erste he stood with frank and earnest mien,
No measured cadence heard or motion seen;
No art scholastic, no theatric grace,
Unmeaning gesture, passion out of place,
Mouthing, false emphasis or labored let r,
Nothing superfluous, nothing insincere,
But man-like moved, and bore him in discourse
Ardent and grave and tempering still his force
With arms stretched forth, or folded or at rest,
As willed the power by whom he seemed possessed.
While features augured all his tongue alleged,
And force winged home each barbed shaft they edged.

The hon. gentleman has never taken kindly to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Rightly or wrongly he is charged with having used his influence to defeat the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Bill by the Senate in 1875 and the expression comparing this province to a "Sea of mountains," did not tend to strengthen a feeling of admiration for Mr. Blake in this province. He has always claimed for himself the greatest liberty of thought, and he was not slow in expressing his belief that the task undertaken by the Dominion was too great for a population of four and a half millions and a country whose resources were as yet unknown. Other members of the Liberal party and notably so the late Hon. Geo. Brown, claimed that the faith of the country had been pledged to its construction and at all hazards perfect faith with all sections must be kept. The road is now an accomplished fact, the steel rails connect the waves of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific. It will be the duty of Mr. Blake and his followers to aid in devising such legislation as will render the great national undertaking in every respect worthy of Canada. Mr. Blake believes that efficiency instead of influence should be the passport to the public service; thinks political progress essential to political vitality, and advocates the fullest freedom of discussion on all topics affecting the public interest; supports the adoption of a systemed proportional representation, whereby, among other improvements, the strength of the various opinions held by the people may be more nearly represented in parliament; considers that, as the franchise is not merely a right, but a trust, the wilful neglect to vote should be followed by temporary disfranchisement; is opposed to the appointment of Senators for life by the administration, and desires their selection for a term of years by the provinces; thinks that the future of Canada depends very largely on the development of the great Northwest; is in favor of an extensive scheme of exploration and colonization; believes the cultivation of a national spirit is requisite to the success of the Union; that the present form of connection between England and Canada does not possess the element of permanence; that, as the child grows into the man, so the state will come to maturity, and that (notwithstanding the enormous difficulties which surround the scheme) there is a possibility and hope of re-organizing the empire on a Federal basis, so as to reconcile British connection with British freedom.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT,

Minister of Finance in the Mackenzie administration, a well known personage throughout Canada was born in Kingston, Ont., in Dec., 1835, so that he is in his 50th year. Was first elected to parliament in 1863 as a Conservative. After the general election of 1867 he went into opposition to the government on its fiscal policy. On the formation of the Mackenzie administration in 1873 he was sworn in as Minister of Finance, which position he held till that government resigned in October, 1878. Sir Richard is recognized by everyone as an excellent, eloquent and polished speaker. Of late years, in his style, he has improved vastly. He is certainly the best posted man on Canada's finances in the Dominion. In that respect he is without his peer in the House. Sir Richard is a man who is a pretty lively political corpse, considering that at every general election the Conservative press announce that Sir Richard Cartwright has been forcibly retired from public life forever. He has the same unpleasant characteristic as Yankee Ben. Butler of always "bobbing up serenely" just when his political enemies think they have him safely buried. And the probabilities are that they will find it rather difficult to get him down hereafter, as his popularity is on the increase. A good many things aided in making him unpopular. His desertion of the Conservative party, his arrogant conduct while Minister of Finance, and his acceptance of a knighthood all told against him, but of late years he has turned over a new leaf, and is rapidly becoming popular among the Liberals, who were formerly inclined to look upon him with positive dislike as one responsible in a very large degree for the disasters which had overtaken them. The dislike felt for him by the Conservatives, his old time allies, increases year by year, but he returns it with interest. When he straightens up his back, and begins glaring through his spectacles, the Conservatives get ready to hoot, as they know that in about two minutes the air will be full of adjectives. He has by long years of training made himself the best all round debater in the House, and his speeches, unlike those of most members, have a polish and keenness which is a result of years of study of the best models of ancient and modern times.

HON. DAVID MILLS,

ex-Minister of the Interior, was born near Chatham, Ont., on the 18th March, 1831, and is now in his 55th year. He first entered parliament in 1867. Is classed as an advanced Liberal. He has worked his way up from being a country school teacher in Ontario to his present position. He is probably the best informed man in the House; he certainly knows more about the Department of the Interior than any other man in Canada, and can down Sir John on constitutional law. He is troubled with a hesitancy in his speech, which detracts a good deal from the force of his remarks, but taking him all around he is one of the most useful men in the House. He is a barrister-at-law as well as editor of the London, Ont., *Advertiser*.

HON. WILFRED LAURIER,

leader of the Liberals in the Commons from Quebec, is a B. C. L., a Q. C. and P. C. He represents the eastern division of Quebec City, was born on the 20th Nov., 1841, and called to the bar in 1865. Was elected for the Commons first in 1874, and was sworn in as Minister of Inland Revenue in Sept., 1877. In stature he is tall, slightly built, with a thoughtful, refined intelligent face. It is said that on his first addressing the Commons he arose and at first spoke with temerity, for like all new members his words were to be criticised by some with courtesy and charity, by others with the greatest severity; he sat down amidst thunders of applause the recognized peer of the ablest orator in the country. Mr. Laurier sits side by side with Mr. Blake and as a usual thing keeps silent, as his physical strength, and probably also his disposition, prevents him from throwing himself into the thickest of the political fight. When he does address the House, however, no man is listened to with more attention. Like all other French publicists he speaks English fluently and with precision, and generally addresses the House in that language. There are few greater pleasures than listening to Mr. Laurier speaking in English. The rough guttural tones of the Teutonic language disappear and the sentences come and go like waves of music. The charm of his speaking is due almost entirely to his manner of handling a subject, to the cogency and lucidity of his reasoning, and to the beauty of his language. The only gesture he uses is waving his left hand up and down, except in his impassioned moments, when he clenches his fist and hammers it on the tin ink-bottle before him. Mr. Laurier always puts a case temperately but still strongly; is never betrayed into losing for a moment the dignity of a gentleman and a statesman, and is highly respected by political friends and foes alike. The distinguishing note of all his utterance is sincerity; and the intense earnestness of the man reaches minds which are proof against the epigrammatic brilliancy and dash of others on both sides of the House.

LOUIS HENRY DAVIS,

representing Queen's (P. E. I.) is looked upon as one of the coming ministers from the Maritime provinces. Mr. Davis was born 4th of May, 1845, so that he is in his 41st year. To-day he is certainly the foremost man among the Maritime Liberals, and one on whom political honors are sure to fall thick in coming years. He has perhaps a more promising future than any other young member of the House. Mr. Davis is one of the handsomest men in the House, having a fine, frank and intelligent countenance. He is a very clear reasoner, and eloquent speaker, and while he is a hard hitter, invariably treats his opponents so courteously that his attacks leave no rankling wounds behind. Altogether he is one of the most deservedly popular men in the House.

MR. WILLIAM PATTERSON,

of Brant, who attained fame in defeating Sir Francis Hincks, in the general election of 1872, compelling the Finance Minister to seek refuge in Vancouver, is in his 46th year. He is one of the most good natured men in the House, and when he makes a point against his enemies, his face lights up and fairly glows with pleasure. When he speaks, it is like an earthquake with a cyclone and a dynamite explosion thrown in. He emphasizes his remarks by banging his table with his fist. He is the best financial critic on the reform side with the exception of Sir Richard; indeed he stands higher than the valorous knight in the estimation of some as he is less pessimistic in his views than that gentleman.

It is more than probable that the new Franchise Bill will be the means of defeating Mr. Patterson, for an effort will be made to induce the Tuscarora Indian tribe to vote against him. If so his absence from the House will be the country's loss.

MR. SIDNEY ARTHUR FISHER,

member for Brome, P. Q., was born in Montreal in 1850. Was elected at last general election. Already Mr. Fisher has won his spurs and promises to be an exceedingly useful member of the House.

Mr. W. Lethbridge, of Granite Creek reports the new discovery on Champion Creek attracting considerable attention. A large number of claims have been taken up.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN,

Minister of Inland Revenue, is a native of New Brunswick; was born Feb. 1st, 1835. Entered parliament first in 1872. Is a representative of the Irish Roman Catholics of his native province.

[Mr. Costigan's biographical sketch and portrait should have appeared amongst his colleagues; but the error not being discovered in time to rectify the matter, it has to appear here.]

MR. JOHN CHARLTON,

the widely and well known member for North Norfolk, the hot bed of Liberalism for the last fifty years, is an Amecan by birth. He was born in New York State in 1829. He entered parliament first in 1872. Is an advanced Liberal, and considered a first class stump orator. In the courts of the Presbyterian Church he stands high. His name is associated with many acts of social and moral reform.

MR. MALCOLM C. CAMERON,

member for West Huron, was born 12th April, 1832, in Perth, County Lanark, Ont. He has sat in the House ince the general election of 1867. Of late he has taken a more active part in the proceedings of the House than formerly. He is considered a sound lawyer and a fair debater.

MR. JAMES MCMULLEN,

the virile member for North Wellington, gained his spurs by defeating J. Burr Plumb, (now Senator) the "sweet singer of Niagara," and redeeming North Wellington from the Conservatives. He is by birth an Irishman, was born at Monaghan in 1833. As yet he is not considered a luminary in the Liberal ranks. What he lacks in ability, talent and polish is made up in self-reliance and perseverence. For endurance he is possibly unrivalled in the House and when "wound up" for a long harangue is good for a full sitting of the House.

MR. GEO. E. CASEY,

West Elgin's irrepressible representative, was born near St. Thomas in 1850. He has represented that riding since 1872. He is the most voluble speaker in the Commons. During the discussion on the Franchise Bill he is reported to have spoken no less than 72 times and hours at a stretch.

There are other members in the Liberal ranks equally distinguished as those whose portraits we give. Than the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, ex-premier, there is not in public life to-day in Canada a more deservedly esteemed gentleman, alike by Liberals and Conservatives. His health has failed him so completely that it is not probable he will again seek re-election, a matter that every Canadian will heartily regret to learn. No Minister left behind him so clean a record as did Mr. Mackenzie, his life and acts speak volumes in favor of the stone mason who rose step by step until the highest and most exalted position in the gift of the nation was given him—that of premier. His whole life is one well worthy of emulation by our young men.

VANCOUVER.

On Coal Harbor, the Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Personal inspection and reports of Coal Harbor lands, made on application, contracts for clearing land negotiated and superintended. Large lists of most central properties and plans of townsite on application. Parties living at a distance buying through us will have the advantage of our personal inspection and report. Intending investors should come to Vancouver, when we will take pleasure in driving them over the principal roads and showing them over the townsite. We have established a free reading room for use of strangers and shall be glad if all such will make use of same on arrival here. Correspondence solicited.

Address

F. C. Innes & Co.,
Real Estate Brokers, Vancouver, Burrard Inlet, British Columbia.

A PUZZLE SOLVED.

One almost becomes dazed at the numerous attractions displayed for the coming Xmas Holydays, each vieing with another to surpass in excellence. To assist those who are in a dilemma, after having tested the many virtues of other establishments, and are still in a quandary and hesitating, our advice is, as a dernier resort, go to T. N. Hibben & Co.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED.

To call at Santa Claus' Headquarters and see the beautiful holiday gifts, Christmas goods for the many, suitable for all. Prices that defy competition. Xmas and New Year's cards at half price at H. Gribble's, Government street, next Bank B. C.

Not Strange

That the large consignment of furniture of all kinds just received is sold cheaper than ever on the instalment plan by Anderson & Anderson, Fort street.

HIGHLY COMMENDABLE.

At a meeting of the Victoria Ladies' Scientific and Select Association, held last week, it was unanimously resolved that Fell & Co. were one month ahead in providing an assortment of New Fruits for Christmas, and their second consignment just to hand, being superior to any yet received, they would, one and all, make their purchases at their establishment, on Fort street.

LONDON EXHIBITION.

Parties sending specimens of ore to Mr. D. Oppenheimer, of this city, for the above exhibition, are requested to give the following particulars, viz: Location of ledge, name of ledge, width at top and bottom; depth of shaft, nature of casing or country rock; run and dip of the ledge.

THE INDUSTRIAL NEWS

Is the name of a new candidate for public support. It is to be published weekly, in the interest of the working men, and for their "moral, social and intellectual advancement." The publisher is Mr. J. M Duval, who is President of the A. C. U., and an active worker in the cause. We heartily wish the *News* prosperity, long life, and the accomplishment of the objects its promoters have in view.

SEASONABLE.

Elegant Wadded Bed Comforters; also Fine Wool Blankets from $3.25 per pair, at Brown & White's, Government St.

QUICK FREIGHT.

Neufelder & Ross' complete assortment of Christmas fruits, arrived via Northern Pacific Railway in thirty-six days.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A choice selection of ladies' caps, seal skin hats, muffs, &c. Mrs. Whitlaw, the leading milliner, Fort street.

GOSNELL'S SUGAR CUREDHAMS

are now ready at his store, corner Cormorant and Douglas streets.

Little Boys and Girls tell your ma to buy you a pair of those nice little gum boots at Dufour's, Government street. About 150 pairs must be sold before New Year's to close consignment; only $1 per pair. W. Dufour & Co., Auctioneers.

Ribbons, Laces, Feathers, in all the newest colors, Aigretties, Fancy birds, Flowers, &c., in great variety. Mrs. Whitlaw, the leading milliner, Fort street.

—That valuable preparation called the Gum Tree (Eucalyptus) Cough Syrup—that does not make you sick at the stomach, is for sale by Langley & Co., Victoria, sole agents.

—Fell & Co.'s second consignment of New Christmas Fruits, just to hand. Have sold the consignment received in October last. Call and see for yourselves.

Received to-day a large variety of flowers for evening wear. Gold tassels, butterflies, birds, &c., and all the leading novelties at Mrs. Whitlaw's, the leading milliner, Fort street.

Mrs. V. A. LePrince fashionable dressmaking, cutting and fitting a specialty. All work guaranteed. Fort street next to Hasting's photograph gallery.

—No room can be considered as well furnished unless supplied with one of those new and stylish fenders, on view and for sale at A. & W. Wilson's, Fort street.

Sixty-six cases Boots and Shoes just arrived for the holidays, all of which are marked 'way down, at Geo. H. Maynard's.

—For Materials, ribbons, wings, velvets, flowers, go to Mrs. Whitlaw, the leading milliner, Fort street. A large assortment just arrived.

The display of Christmas fruits at Neufelder & Ross', shows that Victoria still keeps its reputation for good cheer.

A fine line Acme Club Skates, nickle-plated, just arrived at Geo. H. Maynard's.

The Best Gift is a nice pair of Slippers and the place to get them is at H. Mansell's, Public Opinion.

The Best Yet—Those fur lined Boots at the B. C. Boot and Shoe Store.

H. Mansell.

Six Coal Harbor lots for sale by Rand Bros.; corners $75, inside $50.

Go to The Senate Saloon for oyster cocktails. Try our eastern oysters.

First-class Havana cigars at The Senate.

THE

Glasgow House,

IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE CHEAPEST

Dry Goods Establishment

IN THE CITY.

At the Glasgow House will be found:

New Ngilss Cloths, all shades.
New Plaid Dress Goods, do, do.
New Ottoman and Men's Cloth, do. do.
New French Merinos, do. do.
New Plaid Winceys, very cheap, do.
New Laces and Embroidery, all widths, do. do.
Large variety Ladies Woollen Shawls, do. do.
Ladies' Waterproof Circulars.
New White and Gray Blankets.
New All Wool Canadian Tweeds.
New Gents' Furnishing, of all kinds.

In fact, everything you require, can be found at the GLASGOW HOUSE.

J. R. McKENZIE & CO.

The Noted Cheap Dry Goods Establishment,

DeCosmos' New Brick Block,
GOVERNMENT STREET.

?

Now Opening

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT
—OF—

Trunks

—AND—

Valises,

—AT—

W. J. JEFFREE'S,

YATES STREET.

HALF PRICE.
HALF PRICE.

New Year Cards
Xmas Cards,

DESKS,
JEWEL CASES,
WORK BOXES,

All at Half Price.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Numerous other articles at Discounts ranging from

20 PER CENT.
TO
50 PER CENT.

ONE WEEK ONLY!

J. B. FERGUSON & Co.

JUST ARRIVED,

Trunks, Trunks,

VALISES, VALISES,

First class Goods—The Cheapest in Victoria.

A. GILMORE,

Johnson Street.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria. Thursday, Dec. 31, 1885.

Wholesale Trade.

Merchants Report a Fair Business for the Past Year.

Hopeful Outlook for the Incoming Year's Operations.

The volume of the wholesale trade this year was not quite as large as that of some of its predecessors. Yet it was of a satisfactory nature. With the exception of one, the few failures that occurred did not involve a very large sum of money. The assets in many cases being of such a character as to realize fair dividends. The work of construction on the C. P. R. during the early part of the season consumed a large quantity of goods. But as the work progressed towards completion and the discharge of the employees, a perceptible falling off became apparent. Then there was the further fact that supplies were brought in from the east and up the Columbia river. The population of the city, the district and the mainland having largely increased during the year, an extra consumption on this account was a noticeable feature of the year's trade. Competition from the east is yearly becoming keener, profits are consequently less. The report that a capital market existed here for all classes of goods induced eastern houses to visit the province; and in many cases goods were sold on extra favorable terms in order to get customers paper for "melting" purposes. At one time it was feared this would result in great disaster to the traders of the province, but it turned out otherwise.

The outlook is certainly as encouraging as it ever has been. The railway will soon be in operation, giving our traders access to the great interior, as well as extending their operations to and beyond the Rockies. Victoria houses can certainly cope successfully with those of Winnipeg for a share of the trade in the mountains, which promises to be a considerable one. Victoria's position enables her to outbid Winnipeg in securing trade; she has competition in transportation system, which the city of the great plains has not.

THE RETAIL TRADE,

in all lines, has been equally satisfactory. With the growth of the city the number of traders are certain to multiply. The dry goods merchants have had a fair year of it and deem their operations satisfactory. In groceries and provisions the business transacted here is very large, but profits are reduced to a minimum. Dealers are more numerous than formerly; yet all appear to be pleased with what they have achieved.

THE MANUFACTURERS

report a good year and consider the outlook very satisfactory. In all lines the establishments have been kept fully occupied.

BUILDERS AND MECHANICS

have had a fair run of work since the opening of spring. The great number of new buildings erected during the year, which has been estimated to foot up close upon $500,000 kept our artizans busy.

Notwithstanding the number of new houses erected during the year rents are still considered high. Yet there is a scarcity of ordinary sized houses. At present there are very few empty houses. Of choice ones there are none to be had. Everything indicates a continued era of prosperity for this city's trade and growth in the future. No matter what may be asserted to the contrary her trade is established, channels formed and the streams being well fed and looked after, the hope of diverting them elsewhere appears to be futile.

OUR MINERALS.

A Bright Outlook for Quartz Mining in this Province.

More Encouraging Prospects Now Than for Many Years Past.

This province has been pronounced to be a "Sea of mountains." The most patriotic cannot deny that there is some truth in the statement, but often times when the whole truth is not told, it is more unjust and damaging than a straight falsehood. If in connection with the bestowal of the appellation of "Sea of mountains," there had been added *impregnated with all the metals known to science*, then there might not have been the same objection to the slur. It has been, and is, an accepted fact, that to a great extent the material and substantial advancement of this province depends upon the development of her mineral resources, and although up to the present time but little has been done in the way of making our numerous quartz ledges remunerative, the outlook for the future is most promising. The most potent reasons for the non-development of our quartz mines so far is the small amount of available capital which could be obtained in the province for investment in this enterprise and found the lack of experience. But with the influx of men of substantial means who are looking for such investments, a new era in quartz mining may safely be predicted. The large outlay necessary for the transportation of machinery has militated against people of moderate means placing known payable ledges on a producing basis. With the completion of the C. P. R., at least a portion of our country will be developed in the quartz interest, notably the Big Bend region. At the same time it is satisfactory to know that in many other parts of the province excellent prospects have been found in new quartz ledges, the owners of which are making arrangements for further establishing their value. In Alaska, on our northern border, it is well known that a 120-stamp mill is working at an expense of $1.25 per ton, including the mining of the rock, so that it will be at once seen that even if the mining and working of quartz in this country should cost $2.50, there are hundreds of ledges that if opened would pay handsomely. This industry ought to engage the closest attention of our government, and every encouragement which it is possible to give should be extended with a liberal hand.

In placer mining the prospects for the ensuing season are very much more promising than they have been for some years back. With the renewed opening of many mines in the Big Bend —the new and important discoveries in the Similkameen country—the increased output, and no doubt a continued one, near Lillooet and on Bridge river—the finding of good prospects on a branch of the Skeena—the amount of gold taken out by the few men who were mining on the Janach river, south of the Portland canal—and the discovery of new paying bill channels on the gold-bearing streams of Cassiar, with the chances of new developments in both Cariboo and Peace river, our next year's mining returns ought to be much larger than they have been for several seasons.

RETROSPECTIVE.

A Look Back Through the Columns of the Times—Some of the Principal City and Provincial Events of the Past Year.

JANUARY.

1—Dr. Trimble, one of the pioneers of '58, died.
2—Mrs. C. Hagemann died.
3—Mutiny on board American ship John De Costa anchored in Royal Roads.
8—First through mail from the East arrives after a snow blockade of three weeks.
9—Third session of fourth provincial Legislative Assembly opened by Gov. Cornwall.
11—John Madden kicked by a horse and killed at Mr. J. Dalby's stable.
17—Nicholas Auger, a '58 pioneer died.
18—Mr. G. F. Baldwin married to Miss Minnie L. Higgins, of Portland, Ogn. Mr. Neil Bell of Nanaimo died.
22—Joseph Montgomery, a Cariboo pioneer of '62, died at Royal Hospital. Mr. William Tergesse died at his home in South Saanich.
23—C.J. Rodgers arrested in the jail yard at Victoria for the murder of Wm. Steele in the pass on day at New Westminster on Nov. 4, 1884.
29—Bachelors ball in Philharmonic Hall.

FEBRUARY.

1—William Urquhart drowned in Comox river.
10—Five men buried by an avalanche near Beaver Canyon, Selkirk mountains.
21—Agreement between the C. P. R. syndicate and the Local government for the extension of the C. P. R. to Coal Harbor, ratified by the Local Legislature.
21—John Bryant, an old and respected citizen, a pioneer of '62 died suddenly. John Davies, a former Cariboo, committed suicide at North Saanich by shooting himself.
27—Mr. H. O. Bowe, of Alkali lake married to Miss Therese Meeson, of Little Dog creek.
28—Mr. C. R. Renouf married in San Francisco to Miss Alice L. Thain. Mr. Robert Irving, the popular C. P. & N. Co.'s agent married in Portland, Ogn., to Miss Nellie Durant.

MARCH.

2—Messrs. Bell, Larkin & Paterson awarded the contract for construction of the middle section (28 miles) of the E. & N. Ry.
5—Legislative assembly prorogued by Lieut.-Governor Cornwall.
13—Craiglea House on the Gorge road consumed by fire. Henry Harrell, a resident of the province since '62 died.
14—John Gastineau, C. E., a '58 pioneer and ex-City Surveyor of Victoria, died at St. Joseph's Hospital.
18—Mr. W. J. Jeffree, an old pioneer citizen of Victoria, who came to the province in '62 died.
20—W. Busk, Island Railway contractor failed.
23—The corner stone of the new Victoria theater laid.
27—James Blair killed by a cave in on the Nason mine, Antler creek.
29—Mrs. F. G. Vernon died.
30—Chinese Restriction Act passed by the Local Legislature at last session, disallowed by the Dominion Government.

APRIL.

1—Archbishop Seghers arrived in Victoria.
1—Mr. Joshua Holt married to Miss Lucretia E. Alexander, of Saanich.
3—Mrs. Rothwell, wife of Mr. Wm. Rothwell, Esquimalt, died.
4—B. C. Teachers Institute organized.
4—Mr. Thos. Charles, formerly of the H. B. Co.'s service, died.
6—Robbery of $400 from the safe of Mr. George Vienna.
6—H. P. Wood, son of the late Chief Justice of Manitoba killed on the railroad at Yale.
10—Officer W. Hough, of the City Police force, died.
10—Boys' Christian Association formed.
11—Mr. S. Duck elected to represent Victoria City in the Local Legislature by a majority of seven votes over Mr. H. F. Williams.
16—Mr. E. A. Leigh, late County Court Registrar, died at Auburn, Cal.
16—The Terminus Hotel and other buildings on Johnson street destroyed by a fire, in which two men, names unknown, were burned to death.
17—Mr. David Lenevue, a prominent citizen and resident of Victoria since '62 died.
20—John Velatti an old Cariboo died at Savona.
21—Mrs. Etterstank, wife of Pilot Wm. Etterstank, died.
21—Mrs. Deasy, wife of Mr. Daniel Deasy, died.
25—Sir William Alexander Young, ex-Colonial Secretary of British Columbia, died at Accra Gold Coast Colony.
26—The 66th anniversary of Odd Fellowship celebrated by a ball and supper in the Odd Fellow's hall, Douglas St.
27—Rev. Alfred Shildrick, of Spallumcheen, married to Miss Alice H. Innes, of Esquimalt.
28—Geo. Jay, Jr., Barrister-at-law, married to Miss Emily L. Bowden.

MAY.

1—Mr. W. W. Dodd, of Stanley, married to Mrs. Laura Beedy, at Cambridge, Penn.
4—Mr. Robert Howe Austin, a '58 pioneer died.
5—The $70,000 loan by-law defeated by a majority of 28.
6—Meeting of ladies at City Hall to form a Ladies' Volunteer Relief Association in the event of war with Russia.
8—Mrs. J. Willis died at No. 1, Broad street, the effect of an overdose of morphine.
11—Mr. W. H. Dorman, of the postal department married to Miss Jane H. Dickson.
11—Mr. Frank Holden accidentally shot himself while hunting in Cedar District.
13—A train on the C. P. R., near Pennies, goes through a trestle 60 feet high killing two men and seriously injuring several others.
19—Victoria Truck and Dray Co.'s stables destroyed by fire.
19—H. M. S. Constance, Captain Doughty, arrived.
20—John Williams, instantly killed at the East Wellington colliery by a premature explosion of a shot in the coal.
25—Grand celebration in honor of Her Majesty's birthday.
25—Mr. Robt. Croft, teller Bank B. C., married to Miss Maggie Williams.
26—The Seattle "Reds" defeated at base ball by the Victoria "Amities."
27—Joseph Lovett, an old pioneer, died.

JUNE.

2—Mr. F.S. Humber married to Miss Marion M. Blackett.
2—Thomas Hammill murdered on the Blue Bell claim at Kootenay lake.
5—Naval ball at the Dock Yard, Esquimalt.
6—Steamer Umatilla, after a year's rest in Esquimalt harbor, left for San Francisco.
7—Mrs. Cameron, wife of Mr. C. N. Cameron, died.
8—First anniversary of the Victoria Times, now the leading newspaper of British Columbia.
9—The steamer Western Slope runs down a canoe on Burrard Inlet, containing Chas. Martin and Ben Ell, drowning the latter.
9—James Hutchinson, an old Cariboo, died.
9—Harry Lucas killed by a cave in on a claim near Stanley.
9—Mr. P. G. Hall married to Miss Mary G. Pollard.
11—The celebrated "Thresher" case settled.
12—Mr. William Duncan and deputation of Metlakahtlah Indians arrive at Ottawa.
13—The "Amities" of Victoria, defeated at base ball by the Seattle "Reds."
13—A. L. Brown found dead in bed at Happy Valley.
17—A public meeting at Lillooet passes resolutions calling upon the government to repeal the Chinese Regulation Act.
17—I. N. Hibbs, the defaulting Lewiston postmaster arrested at Harrison river.

JULY.

1—Dominion Day celebration.
1—John brink, proprietor of the Queen Chop House, expands his wings and flies Soundward.
1—Mr. R. Croft, of Chemainus, married to Miss Mary Uncommon.
4—Caledonian picnic at Beacon Hill.
6—Second annual meeting of W. C. T. U. held in Temperance Hall.
7—The Amities of Victoria, defeated at base ball by the Portlands.
9—Mr. F. Brown, of Yale, married to Miss Sarah A. Horn, of Nanaimo.
13—Willie Thornber, son of Dr. Thornber, drowned while bathing in the North Arm.
15—Mr. Morley, of H. B. Co. store married to Miss Jessie Fell.
15—J. W. Wright instantly killed at Gray's Landing by falling between two logging cars.
17—Mr. George Riley, pay master for Messrs. Bell, Larkin & Paterson, held up and robbed of $10,000 near Chemainus.
22—Mr. Gallick, of the Queen Boot and Shoe store leaves for parts unknown.
27—Peter Alley, an Indian prisoner, hanged himself in Victoria gaol.
28—Rev. G. W. Taylor, of Cedar Hill, married to Miss E. A. Williams, of Victoria.
29—The C. P. N. Co.'s steamers "Enterprise" and "Rithet" collided off ten mile point, cutting in two and sinking the former vessel.
31—I. N. Hibbs the defaulting Lewiston postmaster ordered to be extradited.

AUGUST.

5—Rev. W. W. Malachi married to Miss Fanetta Dwyer.
12—Mr. D. F. Hamm, died.
17—Dr. Graves, the Evangelist preached his farewell sermon in the First Presbyterian Church.
17—Mrs. Edgar Marvin, died.
21—The Victoria Amities beat the Portlands at base ball, winning the championship of the Northwest.
22—The Chinese Regulation Act declared unconstitutional by Hon. Justice Crease.
23—H. M. S. Triumph arrived in Esquimalt Harbor.
26—Marquis of Queensberry arrived in Victoria.
28—Annual meeting of the B. C. Rifle Association at Beacon Hill.
29—Father Cocharan, founder of the A.O.U.W. arrived in Victoria.
30—Mr. J. R. Carmichael, of the Dominion Telegraph and Signal service, died.
31—John Morley found dead in bed.
31—Hall Dog Kelly arrested at St. Vincent, Minnesota, charged with the murder of Ha. ... at Golden City in December, 1884.

SEPTEMBER.

2—Grand Scottish gathering at New Westminster.
1—John Carper Van Allman, died.
—H. M. S. Wild Swan arrived in Esquimalt Harbor.
7—... ... ... near Yale.
9—... instantly killed by falling from the ... of H.M.S. Constance in Esquimalt harbor.
12—Mr. W. J. Powers, of Shaw & Powers, Farwell, died.
22—Mr. Marshall Gordon, of Kamloops, married to Miss Berwick of Victoria.
23—Mr. John Cowries, died.
23—Mr. David Linden, a pioneer of '62, died.
27—Mr. George E. Coleman found drowned in Beaver lake.
29—Sir Chas. Tupper and Collingwood Schreiber arrive in Victoria.

OCTOBER.

3—Edward Lyons murdered in an Indian camp near Kamloops.
7—New Presbyterian Church at Fort Langley, opened.
6—Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, arrived in Victoria.
10—Banquet to Lord Lansdowne at the Driard House.
15—Five Chinamen killed at the East Wellington coal mine by the falling of a car down the shaft.
15—Mr. James Crosson, a pioneer of '58, died.
15—Edward Holloway, an old Cariboo, murdered near Lytton.
16—The new Victoria theatre opened by a grand amateur performance of the Pirates of Penzance.
17—The boat race between Paine and Seeley for a purse of $500 and the championship of British Columbia was won by Paine.
27—Albert Mello found guilty of the murder of Andrew Johnson at Keele's ranch near Farwell and sentenced to be hanged.
29—John Hicks suicided by shooting himself on Oswego St.
30—Navel ball at Esquimalt.

NOVEMBER.

1—John Hallett, an old pioneer, died at Quesnellemouth.
4—Capt. Short, of Nanaimo, died.
7—The last spike in the Canadian Pacific railroad driven at Craigellachie near Eagle Pass Landing, connecting British Columbia with the Eastern world.
9—W. C. Van Horne, Donald A. Smith and other Canadian Pacific Railway officials arrive in Victoria.
11—Mr. W. K. Leighton married to Miss Emilie Gough, of Nanaimo.
12—William Hill accidentally shot himself while hunting at Langley Prairie.
11—Mr. Jas. Craig, of Barkerville, married to Miss Katie Doherty of Quesnelle.
13—The steamer Teaser "skipped out."
14—Traffic on the Onderdonk section C. P. R. resumed.
26—Mr. Thos. Corris died at the advanced age of 102 years.
31—St. Andrew's Day—grand banquet at the Driard House.

DECEMBER.

1—Traffic on the Onderdonk division C. P. R. suspended.
4—Mr. Hugh Lloyd Jones, late of the firm of Langley & Co., died.
5—Annual dinner of the British Columbia Pioneer Society.
9—The runaway steamer Teaser brought back to Victoria.
13—The new Baptist Church, Herald Street, dedicated.
13—Mr. W. Tinson, a pioneer of '62, died.
20—The new Methodist Church on the Gorge road, dedicated.
23—Mr. Robert Cameron of Victoria, drowned at Black Point, San Francisco.
31—The Times wishes its many readers a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

PORT OF VICTORIA.

EXPORTS

From the port of Victoria for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885:

PRODUCE OF THE MINE:		
Gold in dust and bar	$690,752	
Coal, 21,200 tons	74,200—	$764,952
Produce of the Fisheries:		
Salmon, canned, 4,819,432 lb.	489,456	
Salmon, pickled, 2,387 bbls.	22,290	
Oolachans, pickled 10 bbls.	65	
Herrings, pickled, 1 bbl.	1	
Oysters, fresh in shell, 22bbls.	71	
Dog fish oil, 64,505 gallons	26,820	
Oolachan oil, 120 gall.	55	
Marine furs	164,392—	703,261
Produce of the forest:		
Plank and boards, 62,469 ft.	1,309—	1,309
Animals and their produce:		
Horses, 1	80	
Bears, 1	20	
Furs, undressed	332,629	
Horns, 25 tons	240	
Hides	68,273	
Wool, 75,706 lbs.	7,992	
Beef, fresh, 75,842 lbs.	7,297	
Beef, salted, 2,300 lbs.	240—	414,054
Agricultural products:		
Cranberries, 71 bbls.	846—	846
Manufactures:		
Labels, printed	100	
Doors and windows	412	
Boots and shoes	33	
Ale, beer and porter, 10 gal.	4	
Boat	350	
Soap, 83 lbs.	8—	1,848
Miscellaneous:		
Indian curiosities	3,365—	3,365
Total, produce of Canada	$1,890,766	$1,890,766
Goods, not the produce of Canada		65,359
Total export		$1,956,125
Shipped to the Eastern Provinces in excess of the above		36,688
Grand total		$2,089,813

For the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1885, they were:

Produce of the mine	$209,841
Produce of the fisheries	212,320
Animals and their produce	121,681
Agricultural produce	290
Miscellaneous	256
Total, produce of Canada	$544,350
Not produce of Canada	16,071
Total	$560,626
Exports to Eastern Canada	40,846
Grand total	$601,472

THE IMPORTS.

For the year ending 30th June, 1885, were:

Dutiable goods:	
Value of total imports	$3,091,064.00
Entered for consumption	3,013,287.00
Duty paid thereon	832,300.25
Free goods:	
Value of total imports	364,081.00
Entered for consumption	365,098.00
Leaf tobacco subject to excise	24,464.00
Leaf tobacco entered for consumption	27,769.00
Total value of imports	$3,489,609.00
Total value of goods entered for consump'n	3,416,154.00
Total value of goods imported from Eastern Provinces exclusive of above	927,054.00

For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1885, they were:

Dutiable goods, total value	$742,255
Free goods	117,850
Leaf tobaccos	3,866
Total	$864,570
Entered for consumption	$782,349
Free goods	115,278
Leaf tobacco	3,331
Total	932,058
From East'n Canada the free goods were	180,617
Total	1,113,187
The total duties for the quarter were	$240,676.56

In 1872 the exports from the province amounted to $1,858,050. In 1882 they had increased to $3,080,841; in 1884 ...,100,404, while this year they are ...,...,6 9.

The imports in 1872 were, in value, $1,789,283, of which $22,215 were the product of Eastern Canada. In 1882, the imports increased to $3,325,247, and the free goods from Eastern Canada to $449,786. In 1884 the imports were $4,829,662; the Canadian goods being $789,287, which for the year ending last June had increased to $927,054 in a total of $3,489,609.

The duties collected in 1872 were $342,400.48; in 1882, $678,104.53; in 1884, $884,076.21; for 1885, they were $966,119.52. A total since entering confederation of $7,658,832.78.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The following table shows the collections of customs, at the port of Victoria, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1885, compared with that of the previous year:

Months.	1884.	1885.
January	$ 47,051.68	$ 52,197.19
February	34,892.80	51,632.64
March	65,294.88	86,630.29
April	78,909.26	83,726.59
May	95,028.44	71,501.60
June	69,486.90	78,573.16
July	78,127.74	66,916.87
August	68,862.73	82,556.92
September	67,262.73	92,658.95
October	106,780.26	76,718.52
November	61,831.13	59,737.78
December	60,217.89	70,947.72
Totals	$828,755.44	$850,858.23
Increase 1885 over 1884		$ 42,102.79

Collections under the provisions of the Chinese restriction act:

September	$2,550
October	2,066
November	1,576
December	2,835
Total	$8,027

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Trade and Progress of the Royal City of the Mainland.

Encouraging Outlook for the Future—An Already Established Centre of Trade.

During the early part of the year that has now closed a considerable depression in trade prevailed in New Westminster resulting in several commercial failures, the aggregate of the sums involved therein amounting to many thousands. For a time the outlook was of a discouraging nature, but hard pan having been reached a reaction set in and the silver linings of better days began to dawn. Confidence took possession of merchants and traders generally and the rubicon now being passed it is safe to predict a fresh era of increased prosperity for the mainland's capital.

During the year a considerable number of

NEW BUILDINGS

have been erected, amongst which may be mentioned the new jail and court house, which occupies a commanding position in the hillside city, at a considerable cost to the province. Many handsome private residences were erected; improvements and extensions were made in connection with the Lunatic Asylum; improvements made to the penitentiary, which institution we are in a position to state will be again largely increased to accommodate the class of individuals who are consigned to the keeping and care of Warden McBride. It has been estimated that a sum in the neighborhood of $300,000 was the result of this year's expenditure on buildings and improvements.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK

is certainly encouraging, and the prices realized at the recent sale is proof positive of the fact that its citizens have the utmost confidence in its future prosperity. Situated as the Royal city is, on the west bank of the great natural artery and navigable highway of the mainland; shortly to have direct connection with the great Canadian national highway from ocean to ocean and its innumerable feeders; being the centre of the best agricultural district in the province; the headquarters of the fish industry, which, as yet, is but in its infancy; the seat of extensive lumbering manufactories; within a few miles of Burrard Inlet and the great saw mills already established, and the certainty that an important feeder to the province's trade is about springing into existence at the terminus, all being of such a nature as to lend aid in the upbuilding of New Westminster's industries and the extension of her commercial relations with the leading centres of other sections of the Dominion and the world at large. In the course of the incoming year a large sum of money will be expended in connection with the railway branch and terminal buildings.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The following data of imports and exports will prove of interest to the reader. During the year ending 30th June, 1885, there were entered for consumption at the port of New Westminster dutiable goods to the value of $255,850, on which $51,117.62 duty was collected.

Goods entered during the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1885.

Value.	Duty Collected.
$242,959.00	$15,158.00

During the year ending June 30th, 1885, there was imported:

	Pounds.	Value.	Duty Collected
Butter	30,073	$7,324.00	$901.00
" Quarter ending Sept. 1885	4,953	1,161.00	198.24
Lard for year ending June 30th 1885	22,189	2,627.00	332.74
" Quarter ending Sept. 1885	7,533	809.00	150.66
Cheese for year ending June 30th 1885	4,118	5/6	1[illegible].34
" Quarter ending Sept. 1885	617	86	18.51
Hams and Bacon for year ending June 30th 1885	176,187	19,179.00	2,923.74
" Quarter ending Sept. 1885	111,661	12,266.00	2,237.62
	Barrels.	Value.	Duty.
Flour for the year ending June 30, '85	9,585	$39,438.00	$4,787.30
" for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1885	3,635	1415.00	1,827.30

EXPORTS.

	Value.
Lumber and Timber for year ending June 30th 1885	$174,546.00
" " Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1885	35,381.00

The above table does not specify the goods from Eastern Canada which are free and no return thereof made.

THE BANKS.

Increase in Deposits—Abundance of Funds for Legitimate Business Purposes.

Throughout the year the deposits in both the Dominion Savings Bank, chartered banks and that of Messrs. Garesche, Green & Co., have largely increased. Abundance of money was to be had for strictly legitimate business purposes. Customers met their payments in a gratifying manner. The managers consider their operations for the year eminently satisfactory, and are hopeful for the incoming year being equal in every respect to its predecessors.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

whose head office is in London, Eng., has a subscribed capital of $2,151,066, and a paid up capital of $1,683,866, with a reserve of $340,666. The last yearly dividend was 6 per cent. Deposits payable on demand amount to $825,281. The total liabilities are $2,545,651.86. The assets are: Specie, $214,427.83; Dominion notes, $176,906, which, along with other securities make a total of $2,861,311.75.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

This banking institution has a subscribed and paid up capital of $4,866.66, and a reserve of $1,055,100. It has its head office at Montreal and branches throughout the Dominion. Reports deposits payable on demand, $1,598,280, and other deposits, payable after notice, of $3,959,155.

DOMINION SAVINGS BANKS.

In this province there are no savings banks in connection with the Post Office. Depositors in Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster are able to lodge their earnings with the government. In many other localities it is said a savings bank branch could be opened with advantage alike to the Dominion and depositors. The Victoria branch reports total deposits of $1,679,931.14; New Westminster $308,168.94, and Nanaimo $235,438.24. A grand total of $2,623,538.32. It is safe to place the increase in deposits for the year with the Dominion savings bank at $20,000. Winnipeg reports, as representing Manitoba, $726,126.20. The total sum deposited with the Government Savings Banks on the 31st of last August was $18,288,337. This sum does not include the amounts deposited with the P. O. department, which is likewise a very large sum, at once attesting the frugal and provident people Canadians throughout the Dominion are.

GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.

One of our most popular and prosperous monetary institutions is the private banking house of Messrs. Garesche, Green & Co., who likewise are agents for Wells, Fargo & Co. The deposits with this concern are also very large, ranging considerably over $250,000.

THE TERMINUS.

The Hudson Bay Company and, the Bank of British Columbia have applied we are informed, for lots at Vancouver and purpose erecting buildings thereon at an early day.

THE FISHERIES.

Result of the Season's Operations—Encouraging Outlook for this Great Industry.

The season's operations begun under unfavorable conditions, in consequence of the great quantities of unsaleable brands that were on the London market —estimated at over 200,000 cases, and the low prices then prevailing, about 15s. The Columbia river canneries, as well as those of this province, were but partially operated during the season. The present being the fourth, or heavy year, the run of both Sockeyes and Cohoes was an almost unprecedented one. The boats were kept busy, and the crop being such an abundant one, prices ruled lower than in previous years; in consequence of which the canneries took advantage of the plethora that surrounded them, and to their utmost capacity, those working, ran their establishment. The prices at which the "silvery beauties" were obtained and those now prevailing in London are so wide that a considerable profit will result from the year's operations. An effort is being made to introduce the spring salmon, which is the first to enter fresh water from the sea. This is a very fine fish, and if success attend the efforts of the hatchery management at Haig's Creek, on the Fraser, it will be of incalculable advantage to those engaged in this important industry, for it will give them a longer season, extending from May to September, wherein to operate their canneries. As the season advanced and it became known that stocks abroad were being reduced, and the catch for the season on the coast likely to be small in consequence of so many canneries closing down, prices sympathized, and gradually advanced, till the figures for favorite Columbia river brands are quoted as at 22s. in London.

THE SEASON'S PACK.

As already reported in THE TIMES, the season's pack was as follows:

Cunningham, Skeena	6,300
Inverness, Skeena	6,000
Nimkish, Alert Bay	6,500
B. A. P. Co., Fraser River	13,000
Delta & Laidlaw	20,000
B. C. P. Co.	13,000
Ewen & Co.	23,000
Wellington	12,000
Richmond	8,000
Cases	107,600

Or a total of 5,164,800 1-lb cans.

The value of this season's pack is placed at $1,400,000. To these figures should be added the fish caught and consumed by the Indians and private consumers and much that was needlessly destroyed, valued at about three and a half millions more, and we have a total product from our great sea, river and inlet farm close upon $5,000,000 a year.

The Skidegate Oil Ref. Co. produced 50,000 gallons of refined oil from dog fish.

Mr. Spratt's oil scrap manufactory at Coal Harbor, did not go into operation this year. There were an abundance of herring in the gulf, but the schools did not enter the Inlet.

During the year explorations were made on the Northwest Coast in regard to deep sea fish, and on Burrard Inlet, Mud Bay and other localities with the view of ascertaining the probabilities of prosecuting the black cod industry with profit, and devoting attention to the cultivation of oysters and lobsters. It is possible that Mud Bay will be converted into an oyster farm ere long as the indications are favorable there to the cultivation and raising of the luscious bivalves.

The experiment tried by Mr. A. J. McLellan, in the Gorge, has not proved a decided success.

It is a noticeable feature in the fish market that the sturgeon—our royal fish—has increased largely in popularity. Many of these have been caught ranging in size and weight up to 1400 lbs.

With the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway an extensive market will be given to those engaged in the fishing industry. Fresh salmon can be laid down in Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Emerson and many other growing important centres in the Northwest inside of three days after being taken on board; while the midland and western cities and towns of Ontario, especially in the winter season can safely be claimed as new fields for the expansion and enterprise of our cannery men. Salmon and other fish will be dried and smoked, as is the "Finnan Haddie" in Maine, U. S., and the industry upon the whole prosecuted with renewed energy.

In this, one of our leading industries the outlook and prospect for future trade is of an exceedingly encouraging, hopeful nature.

Victoria's Shipping.

The shipping entered inwards at the port for the year ending 30th June were 14 British vessels, registering 11,095 tons, carrying 8,115 tons of freight and 269 crew; Canadian vessels 3, of 1064 tons, with 609 tons of freight and 46 of a crew; foreign vessels 610, of 264,519 tons register, carrying 38,951 tons freight, with a crew of 16,272. In ballast there entered 182 vessels, of 108,428 tons and 5,524 crew. Making 809 vessels, 385,106 tons register, carrying 47,675 tons freight and 22,226 crew.

There entered outwards for the same period, with cargo, 250 vessels, of 160,986 tons register, carrying 30,518 tons freight and 8,964 crew. In ballast there entered 537 vessels, of 207 tons register and 12,898 crew. A total of 787 vessels, with a registered tonnage of 371,067 tons, carrying 30,518 tons freight and 21,948 crew.

In the coasting trade under license there arrived 969 vessels, of 287,856 tons and 10,882 crew. Departed, there were 977 vessels of 288,209 tons and 10,895 crew. A total of 1,946 vessels; 576,065 tons and 21,777 crew.

The vessels of the C. P. N. Co. were not fully employed, and at present the elegant Yosemite is tied up for the winter, as well as the Hibbet and other vessels.

Victoria Post Office.

The business at this office has largely increased within the year; the revenue showing a surplus of $2,000 over that of last year. The business transacted at this office and the revenue derived therefrom forms fully one half of that received by the Dominion from the entire province. In this connection it might be well for us to suggest to our city representatives the necessity of securing, at an early date, a daily delivery of letters throughout the city.

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS

Through the U. S. Consulate for the Nine Months Ending December 31, 1885.

Coal from Nanaimo, B. C.	$ 716,495.50
Treasure	456,938.64
Hides, skins and furs	387,573.63
Liquors, cigars and tobacco	7,444.45
Rice	4,299.00
Fresh meats	736.63
Skidegate oil	1,078.92
Chinese goods and Indian Curios	3,234.26
Salmon and fish	6,960.24
Wool	2,144.26
Miscellaneous	13,856.28
Blankets, clothing, etc.	2,034.83
Household effects	11,508.50
Total	$1,624,285.24

Tonnage arrived for the year 1885, 479,... 0/2.

The only place in town where you can get a cock-tail is at The Senate.

OUR POSTAL SERVICE.

Gratifying Progress Shown at Every P. O. in the Province.

We are indebted to Mr. Fletcher, the obliging and energetic P. O. Inspector for this province and his assistant, Mr. Dorman, for the following tabulated statement of Money Order transactions during the ELEVEN months ended 30th November, 1885:

Name of office.	Number of orders issued.	Amount of orders issued.	Amount of orders paid.
Barkerville	324	10,176 09	4,[illegible] 91
*Chemainus	114	3,307 [illegible]	64 [illegible]
Chilliwhack	326	8,620 61	4,[illegible] 76
Clinton	12[illegible]	1,242 [illegible]	1,7[illegible]
Comox	364	6,614 41	2,27[illegible] 80
Granville	691	26,[illegible] 19	2,91[illegible] 61
Kamloops	1,771	[illegible]	5,09[illegible] 64
Ladner's Landing	404	11,815 [illegible]	2,709 52
Lytton	[illegible]	24,174 92	1,664 67
Maple Bay	131	1,578 21	1,093 27
*Maple Ridge	22	934 [illegible]	[illegible] 95
Nanaimo	1,915	59,259 [illegible]	9,49[illegible]
New Westminster	2,501	93,319 45	34,[illegible]
*Nicola Lake	[illegible]	3,441 27	707 [illegible]
*North Saanich	[illegible]	7,[illegible] 24	214 [illegible]
Quesnelle	[illegible]	6,515 60	715 45
Soda Creek	221	10,[illegible]	514 [illegible]
Spence's Bridge	332	12,706 [illegible]	2,262 05
Sumas	122	2,514 42	2,246 42
Victoria	6,227	184,370 04	243,215 79
Wellington	689	17,329 87	7[illegible]
Yale	2,08[illegible]	93,514 [illegible]	[illegible]
	19,962	592,867 34	3[illegible],887 64

* Opened during the year.

Number of postoffices in operation in the Province on December 1, 1885	93
Number in operation on December 1, 1884	80
An increase of	13
Total revenue derived from post-offices in the Province for the year ended 30th June, 1885	$41,789.[illegible]
Total revenue for year ended 30th June, 1884	34,743.76
An increase of	$7,044.57½

An increase of 20.21-100% on the revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

POLICE NOTES

Ah Hong, for stealing tobacco from T. Earle, was sentenced to six months.

Chas. Carter, a white man, was run in to-day for stealing bar iron from the Albion Iron Works.

A Chinaman was arrested for breaking into the store of another Chinaman and stealing some clothing.

A post mortem was held on the Chinaman who died in the gaol last night.

MARINE NOTES.

The Queen of the Pacific, from San Francisco, arrived this morning.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—M. Grevy accepted resignation of Brisson, Premier, last evening, and this morning summoned De Freycinet to form a new cabinet. De Freycinet, however, is reluctant to accept such responsibility at the present moment, in view of the gravity of the political situation. He has asked the President to grant him time to consider the proposal and to consult with his friends and the Republican leaders.

ADVERTISERS

Will bear with us on the present occasion. In the supplement which accompanies this issue they will find their announcements. In our next issue these will appear in their regular positions.

—LONDON BAZAAR—Sleighs, catapults and crossbows, as well as other new goods just arrived.

—Grand Pacific Hotel, New Year's dinner, 12 till 2, usual price (25cts.) Come one, come all. D. M. ELLIS.

—Watch night services will be held by Rev. Mr. Perceval in the Methodist church Pandora street, to-night at 11 o'clock.

—Rand Bros, real estate brokers, have opened an office at Coal Harbor. They have now offices at Victoria, New Westminster and Coal Harbor and are in as good position to deal with strangers as any other firm in the province.

—Messrs. Dufour & Co. will sell by auction on Saturday morning a horse, buggy and harness complete.

Sir R. Musgrave arrived in the city this evening.

Messrs. J. Angus, Wm. Angus and A. W. Ross, M. P., returned from the mainland to-day.

—Mr. J. B. Carlile, inspector of the North American Life, leaves for his home at Toronto to-morrow.

—The Olympic Club will give a grand ball to-night in the Theatre Royal building, Fort street. The hall has been tastefully decorated by the managing committee Messrs. Burnes, Lewis and O'Brien. The splendid band of H. M. S. Triumph has been specially engaged for the occasion, which promises to be of more than ordinary interest.

—Our esteemed morning contemporary who knows all about marquises, dukes and a' that, continues to affix the title of "Sir" to the name of Mr. Geo. Stephen.

—William Saltor Jones, of Kettle River, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the District of Yale.

—Happy New Year!

—The Queen of the Pacific brought 228 tons of freight for this city. Her cargo for five other ports on the Sound was 204 tons.

The untidy, dirty appearance of a grizzly beard should never be allowed. Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers will readily change their color to a brown or black, at discretion, and thus keep up your reputation for neatness and good looks.

Our large sales and testimonials from consumers PROVE that SOUTH FIELD COAL from Vancouver collieries is equal if not superior to any household coal brought to this market. For sale at reduced prices. Double screened or lump coal at $7 ton delivered, $6 25 on the wharf. GUTMANN & FRANK, Johnson and Store street.

NEW PLUSH SETS at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s

LADIES PATENT LEATHER COURT SHOES direct from London, just received at H. MANSELL'S Government St.

The Muscatelle, Sultana and Valencia raisins received by Neufelder & Ross far surpass those of last year.

Key West cigars at The Senate.

—Menu and Dinner Cards, new styles M. W. Waitt & Co.

—Before purchasing Real Estate or insuring your Life see Rand Bros.

A Slight Increase over 1884.

Everybody Read This Line.

Seventy-five Jerseys just received at the "Lansdowne House."

—NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS at M. W. Waitt & Co.

Beef Tea at The Senate.

MUNROE MILLER, the Other Binder, Steam Book and Job Printer, Johnson St., near Broad.

Artistic Binding executed in this Province ONLY by R. T. Williams; and out of the Province by the other Binder, assisted by un-British Nepotism of the present Local Government.

NEW TO-DAY.

To the Electors of James Bay Ward.

GENTLEMEN: At the request of a large number of voters, I most respectfully announce myself an independent candidate for Councillor for James Bay Ward.

de31 GEO. POWELL.

Notice.

I HAVE this day admitted my son, William James McKeon, as a partner in my business as Housekeeper, and in future the ... will be carried on under the name of William McKeon & Son.

Dated Victoria, December 31, 1885.

de31 6t W. McKEON

PRIVATE BILL.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, T. B. H. Cochrane and James Brady intend to apply for an Act granting them a lease for the term of twenty-five years of the unworked and abandoned mining ground on Findlay Creek, in the District of Kootenay, such lease to include the bench, bar, dry and hill diggings for 500 feet on either side of the said stream and the beds of the stream, and to extend from the first forks or south branch of said creek three miles below and five miles above the same, including the tributaries thereto, and with power to the said T. B. H. Cochrane and James Brady to erect dams and construct ditches and flumes on the said creek and its tributaries.

EBERTS & TAYLOR, Solicitors for Applicants.

Dated Victoria, B. C., 30th December, 1885. de31

Saturday Morning, Jan. 2,

BY W. DUFOUR & Co.

Auction Sale of Horse, Buggy, Harness, &c.

The subscribers will sell at their salesroom, Government street, by order of the owner, on Saturday, January 2,

1 Bay Horse
1 Buggy, almost new
1 set Single Harness only a short time in use.

—ALSO—

A number of ENGLISH LADIES and MEXICAN

Saddles, Bridles, Halters, etc.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

DUFOUR & CO., Auctioneers

de31

For Fort Simpson, Skidegate, and Way Ports.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS.

THE FINE NEW SCREW STEAMER

"Barbara Boscowitz,"

Will sail from Spratt's Wharf

ON SATURDAY, JAN. 9,

At SIX o'clock a.m.

For freight or passage, apply to

de30 CAPT. J. D. WARREN

Lost and Found.

LOST—Between Mr. Lovell's residence, corner View and Cook streets, and the Presbyterian Church, Pandora street, a black jet breast pin with gold plate and two pearls. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the TIMES OFFICE. dec22

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The International Hotel, Esquimalt, with Furniture belonging to the same, Bar Fixtures, Billiard Table, &c. A well at ... deep with pump, Outhouses, &c. The Hotel has accommodation for 60 people. For further particulars apply to S. Jones, Dominion Hotel, Yates street. dec30 tf

FOR SALE—J. J. Russell's very handsome and nearly new Landau Carriage, with harness, complete. Price $... Apply to William Grimm, Johnson street. dec2

FOR SALE—Two lots, southeast corner Kane and Douglas streets, with buildings; 120 feet frontage on Douglas street, 120 feet frontage on Kane street. Also, 11 acres in section 26, Esquimalt Harbor; comprising some very valuable water frontage on Constance Cove. Apply to John J. Russell, Victoria. dec1

To Let.

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS, conveniently located, to rent for $16 per month, water included. The furniture of the same house for sale at $175.

Apply at Terminal Land Office, corner of Douglas and Yates streets. dec3 tf

THEY STAND

Unapproached & Unapproachable!

All the City Comes Pouring in to Seize the Glorious Opportunity.

From North and South, from East and West,
Come throngs of buyers eager,
Because our prices are the best
To suit the means when meagre.

Here comes the toiling artisan
To save an honest penny;
The horny-handed farmer, too,
To seek the bargains many.

The rich and poor, they throng our doors,
Each one the chance embraces,
They buy their shoes, and from our store
Go home with happy faces.

With choicest stock and prices low,
Our banner 's now unfurled;
We wage a war on prices high,
And for REPAIRING beat the world.

IRVING BROS.,

THE INIMITABLE

Inaugurators of Low Prices,

112 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

The Clover Point Range

SHOOTING for the following prizes commences

THURSDAY, DEC. 10th, 1885:

Highest Score ... Gold Watch Chain
2nd " ... Gold Pin
3rd " ... Gold Ring

To Conclude January 2nd, 1886.

RANGES—200, 400, 500, 600 yards. Seven shot at each range.

MILITARY RIFLES

Any position, head to Target. Entries, $1.00.

VICTORIA THEATER

Boyle & Howe ... Managers.

Four Nights Only, commencing Monday, Jan. 4.

THE FAMOUS

THOMPSON OPERA COMPANY

OF 35 Artists under the management of J. H. HAVERLY.

Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 4 and 5, Gilbert & Sullivan's success, "THE MIKADO." Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 6 and 7, ... Millöcker's ... "THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

Magnificent New Scenery and Costumes. Seats now on sale at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s. Usual prices—$1, $1 and $1 50. de31